The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVII---NO. 12. MASSILLON, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 6, 1889. WHOLE NO. 1,534.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

In effect June 2, 1889.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 06 a. m.	No. 5 6 06 a. m.
No. 4 3 08 p. m	No. 1 10 00 a. m
No. 6 arrives 8 30	No. 3 7 22 p. m
Local 8 45 p. m	Local 2 15 p. m.

Trains 1, 2, 3 and 4 are daily.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 6 20 a. m.	No. 3 7 00 a.m.
No. 6 1 13 p. m	No. 5 1 20 p.m
No. 8 5 25 p. m.	No. 7 6 40 p.m
Local 8 35 a. m	Local 5 50 p.m

In effect June 9th at noon.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 8 Daily	2 50 a. m.
No. 10 Daily except Sunday	9 05 a. m
No. 4 Daily	1 12 p. m
No. 20 Daily except Sunday	2 25 p. m.
No. 14 Daily except Sunday	5 20 a. m.
Local	12 40 p. m.

GOING WEST

No 1 Daily except Sunday	3 25 a. m
No. 11 Daily except Sunday	10 13 "
No. 9 Daily	11 05 a. m
No. 3 Daily	5 18 p. m
No. 13 Daily except Sunday arrive	8 50 p. m
Local	8 20 a. m

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at Orrville

NORTH.	SOUTH.
No. 75 Express 10 10 p m	No. 2 Express 10.36 a m
No. 27 Express 4 20 a m	No. 38 Express 3.47 p m
No. 3 Express 3.08 p m	No. 36 Express 10.32 p m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law. Office over No 12 South Erie street. Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No 28 West Main street

PHYSICIANS:

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No 59 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO, manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, semi Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of & superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Blown Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and Structural Iron Work.

GROCERIES.

DAWALTER & SON Established in 1852, Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. VON KANEL, West side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No 5 South Erie street.

An Ordinance

To establish a grade on State street in the city of Massillon, from Akron to Front street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the council of the city of Massillon, That the grade on State street between Akron street and Front street by and the same is hereby established as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the middle line of State street with the middle line of Front street at an elevation of 178 1-10 feet above the datum plane of city levels; thence westwardly and along the middle line of state street 240 feet to a point 1.0 feet above said levels, thence westwardly along the middle of State street 240 feet to a point at an elevation of 177 feet above said levels, thence westwardly along the middle line of said street 885 feet to a point at an elevation of 175 feet above said levels, thence westwardly along the middle of said street 425 feet to a point at an elevation of 169 3-10 feet above said levels, thence westwardly along middle of said street 685 feet to a point at an elevation of 167 7-10 feet, thence in a convex line to the mid lle of Akron street at an elevation of 161 feet above said levels

SEC. 2. The ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage and legal publication

Done at the council chamber at said city the 6th day of August, 1889

CHAS E JARVIS,
President of the City Council of Massillon, O.
Attest: H. W. LOEFFLER,
City Clerk.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of Valentine Fehn, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.
Dated this 21st day of August, 1889
JACOB FAHL,
Administrator

Notice of Appoinment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Sarah E. Stoner, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 23 day of Aug 1889 MILO W SPONSLER,
Administrator

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Louis C. Stoner, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased
Dated this 23d day of Aug, 1889
W. J STROHL
Administrator

Legal Notice.

Shepard Knapp and Thomas J Dillon, partners as Knapp & Dillon, plaintiffs
against
The Tippecanoe Stone Company, Defendant,
Before Wm. S. S. Rogers, J. P. of Perry township.

On the 5th day of August, A. D. 1889, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of one hundred and five dollars.
KNAPP & DILLON,
By R. W. McCaughey, Att'y.
MASSILLON, O., Aug. 10th, 1889.

A COLLAPSE EXPECTED.

THE STRIKERS WEAKENING AND MANY RETURN TO WORK.

Denouncing the Police for Shooting One of Their Number, and Claim it Was an "Unprovoked Murder"—The Shippers to Hereafter Have the Hiring of Men. The Sweating System Denounced.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The strike committee met early in the afternoon and was still in session at a late hour. They discussed some new proposals advanced by the wharfingers, but the most serious business before the meeting was the preparation of a manifesto which it is expected will be issued denouncing the action of the police in firing upon the strikers. The committee had considerable difficulty in agreeing upon the wording of this manifesto, some of the more violent of the members urging that it should call upon the strikers to arm themselves in defense of their lives. It is reported that Burns, the conservative leader of the strikers, had great trouble to keep his committee within bounds, and that a proposition to arm the strikers out of the funds contributed by charitable citizens for food was defeated by only two votes. But violent as is the temper of the committee it is a marvel of moderation when compared with that of the men.

Police Charge on the Strikers.

The news of the fight with the police at the dock of the Peninsular and Oriental company and the killing of one of the strikers in a fusilade from the revolvers of the police spread among the men like wildfire and created the greatest excitement. Threats of vengeance are heard on all sides and it is doubtful if even the great influence of their leader, John Burns, will avail to prevent further bloodshed. The coal trimmer who was shot is still alive, but the doctors says he cannot live. The men speak of the shooting as an "unprovoked murder," although eye-witnesses of the fight are positive in the statement that the police drew their revolvers only when the strikers, who outnumbered them ten to one, charged upon them with stones and clubs. Even after the first fire the men stood their ground, apparently uncertain whether to continue their attack or to turn and flee. It was fortunate for the police that at this critical moment the men lacked a leader, for they certainly were not wanting in courage to face the deadly revolvers pointed toward them. With a leader to give the word they would undoubtedly have made short work of the handful of policemen who opposed them.

Shippers to Hire Their Own Men.

The shippers are determined that after the present troubles have been settled they will no longer permit the dock companies to carry on the sweating system under which both they and the laborers suffer. They will insist upon loading and discharging their own vessels, will hire the men to do the work and allow neither the dock companies nor their foremen to make a profit out of the men on wages paid.

A Collapse Predicted.

The strikers' committee was still in session at 2 a. m. They have just decided to allow the men now out to resume work on any wharf when 6 pence is paid for ordinary work, 8 pence for overtime, and where the "plus" on piece work is equally divided between the journeymen and the foreman. These are the terms for which the strike was inaugurated. The committee refused to allow any man to resume work until the dock companies were brought to terms. The consent now given is therefore accepted as a sign of weakening, and the early collapse of the strike is again confidently predicted.

Conceded the Advance.

Mr. Lefone, the wharfinger who employs 700 dock laborers, has conceded the advance and it is expected that he will have a full complement of men at work to-day. The managers of the Victoria and Royal Albert docks will without a doubt follow Lefone's lead. The lighterment still hold out for 6 shillings daily.

WATER WAYS CONVENTION.

The Duty Rests Upon the Government to Improve and Protect the Rivers.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—The Water Ways convention was called to order by Capt. B. Wood chairman of the executive committee. Rev. Thomas Lee, of the Bethel offered a fervent prayer, which was followed by an address of welcome by Hon. John E. Follett, of this city. Judge W. S. Holman, of Indiana, was next conducted to the chair as temporary presiding officer. He read a long paper upon the objects of the convention. The laws of congress dedicating all water ways or national highways were recited, and from them he deducted the conclusion that the government to the same footing as to the ocean harbors.

Mutat Halstead was introduced with a view of extending a welcome on the interests of manufacturers and traders. He proceeded to show how the needed eventually as an adjustment of canals and rivers and made them free highways, and that the duty rests upon the general government to improve and protect the rivers and the commerce upon them. The failure of congress to make appropriations for river improvements has been a great wrong. It is not the result of opposition to such appropriations, but because the bills have been pulled down with local and personal provisions, and he hoped for the time when the appropriations would be generously and regularly made.

Edwin Stevens, of Cincinnati, was selected as chairman. After the various committees were appointed the convention adjourned until 10 a. m.

Little Progress in the Trial.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Very little progress was made in the selection of a jury to try the Cronin suspects. F. J. Gross has been temporarily passed by both sides. During the afternoon the prosecution tendered four jurors to the defense, who, up to the adjournment of the court, had not concluded the examination of them.

DRESSED BEEF.

The Senatorial Committee Investigating the Subject at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The senatorial committee on dressed beef and tranportation continued their investigations. Figures showing the receipts and shipments at the Chicago yards were furnished by Editor Goodall, of The Stock Yards Sun, and A. C. Hallowill, of the same paper. Mr. Hallowill testified as to the relative amount of business done at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha. He thought St. Louis was holding its own, while Kansas City and Omaha were gaining rapidly. Witness considered the advantage of Chicago over St. Louis as a cattle market to be due to the fact that the latter was considered a slow market, and as shippers wanted quick returns they preferred to ship to Chicago. He did not think the depressed condition of the trade in St. Louis was due to any combination that discriminated against it and diverted trade to Chicago.

During the afternoon session Chairman Vest was visibly irritated over the absence of prominent dressed beef shippers who had been summoned as witnesses. At the conclusion of the session the committee held a private conference to consider whether or not writs should be issued compelling the attendance of Mr. Armour, Nelson, Morris and others before the committee. What action the committee decided upon is not known, but it is understood that Senator Farwell will use his influence to secure the attendance of the gentlemen without attachments.

Charles H. Ingersoll, the first witness examined, said there was more competition in the cattle market preceding the dressed beef business.

J. T. Eastman, commission man, said buyers were not as numerous as they once were, which he attributed to the dressed beef interest.

Fred J. Howlands, the last witness examined, proved an interesting and valuable one. He is a young man who has been in the employ of Nelson Morris for three years previous to last May in the capacity of office man and filing clerk. He testified that his firm and three others formed a combination in cut beef and regulated the price in seven states. Outside of these states each sold as he pleased. He admitted having a conversation with a member of the Fairbanks Canning company, who told him he need not appear before the committee; that there was no necessity for his doing so.

National Bankrupt Law.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 4.—The representatives of the commercial bodies of the United States to formulate a national bankrupt law assembled at the West hotel yesterday morning at 10:40. President Torrey, of St. Louis, called the members to order and appointed committees on credentials and permanent organization. He then announced that business would be taken up at the committee on credentials to-night. A large number of the leading cities of the country are represented.

When the convention met in the afternoon the chairman of the committee on credentials reported 247 delegates present. Various amendments to the Torrey bill was introduced by the delegates. The amendments were all referred to the committee on bills, of which Judge Torrey is chairman. The convention adjourned to give the committee time to investigate.

Unearthed a Conspiracy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Inspector Byrnes says that he has unearthed the details of a conspiracy between Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Swinton and Joshua Mann to force Mr. Hamilton to marry the first named. As part of the plot Hamilton was made to believe that a child was born to him Dec. 17, 1888, at Elmira. He married the woman three weeks later. The inspector has found that the babe was procured for $10 from a midwife.

The first babe procured soon died, and a second was obtained. This one also died and the third one was so homely that the woman would not keep it. She got a fourth one. Though Hamilton had seen the first babe, he never knew the difference, and has been regarding the fourth bought child as his own. To legitimize the child he married the supposed mother.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Mrs. Swinton and Joshua Mann have been arrested and locked up by the police of this city. The charge against them is they are "suspicious persons." It is supposed, however, that they are being detained as witnesses in the Pam Hon-Donnelly stabbing case of Jersey City.

GEN. GORDON'S ADDRESS

To the United Veterans Confederate Association on Accepting the Command.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept 4.—In his address to the United Veterans Confederate association on the occasion of his accepting the command, Gen. John B. Gordon alluded to the objects of the organization, namely to establish social, literary and benevolent ties among those who had shared dangers and sacrifices, no political or religious questions being permitted to enter. It was ennobling for the people, continued the general, to cherish the memory of its heroic past, which was crowned with success or consecrated by defeat. The Republic has no truer defenders more true and devoted than the ex-soldiers of the south and their worthy descendants. Whether or not the southern people may ever hope to witness another civilization which shall equal that which began with their Washington and ended where their love, it is certain that devotion to their glorious past is the surest guarantee of future unity and the strongest claim they can present to the confidence and respect of other sections. Their organization will transmit the past glories of the Lost Confederacy into inspirations for future service to the living republic. It will gather as witnesses for history the facts which shall doom falsehood to death truth may live. It will cultivate a national as well as south ern fraternity. It will spread the sentiment which would write on the grave of every soldier on either side "Here lies a hero, a martyr to the truth as his conscience he conceived it."

Threatened With Inundation.

VIENNA, Sept. 4.—The city of Szegedin, which suffered so greatly by the disastrous flood of 1879, is threatened with another inundation. It is reported that the protective quays built after the flood of that year when the town was destroyed are now crumbling.

CRONIN SUSPECTS' TRIAL.

DISCUSSION FINALLY SETTLED ON QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED JURORS.

The Panel Called and the Lawyers Enter Upon the Long and Arduous Task of Selecting a Jury—Eight Men Excused for Cause, Three Accepted Temporarily and Two Peremptorily Challenged.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The Cronin murder trial was resumed in branch 3 of the criminal court at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. With reference to the questions that the defense propose to have submitted to each juror, the argument on which occupied the day Monday, Judge McConnell said: I have examined these questions and I have come to the conclusion that some of them are involved the one in the other and that some of them are improper. It is a matter purely discretionary with the court. I should like to ask the state why these questions may not be asked:

First—"Have you formed the opinion as to whether Dr. Cronin was taken to the Carlson cottage by the horse and buggy engaged of Dinan by Dan Coughlin?"

Second—"Have you formed an opinion as to whether or not the prisoner, Martin Burke, was one of the tenants of the Carlson cottage?"

Third—"Have you formed an opinion as to whether the Clan-na-Gael society was responsible for the death of Dr. Cronin?"

Discussion finally settled that these three questions would be the only ones asked of jurors who have read the newspaper reports. All the defendants saved an exception, but this was contested by Mr. Ingham, who said that the defense ought to ask the question and then take the exception. "There might arise conditions," said he, "when we might not object."

Judge McConnell finally permitted the addition of these two questions: "Have you formed an opinion as to whether the death of Dr. Cronin was the result of a conspiracy?" and "Have you formed an opinion as to whether any of these defendants was a member of the said conspiracy?"

The panel was then called and the lawyers entered upon the long and arduous task of selecting a jury.

Up to 2 o'clock twelve of the special venire were examined. Eight of these were excused for cause, two, Luther Jefferson and Barney Hoffman, were accepted temporarily and two peremptorily challenged in behalf of Coughlin. The agreed questions were put to Jurors Lillibridge, Latherop and Begley. They answered them satisfactorily, when Lillibridge and Latherop were peremptorily challenged in behalf of Coughlin. This leaves but three men accepted temporarily. The defense has used eight peremptorily challenges.

At the afternoon session of court the defense used but four more to the state. Of these Hynes and Jefferson were peremptorily challenged by the state. Freeman Gross, Hazlewood, and T. P. Kellogg, the remaining two, had not been passed by the state when court adjourned.

To Preserve the Status Quo.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Chairman Fairborn has made an official report of his visit to the east to the Western Freight association. He said the trunk lines had not decided relative to co-operating with Chicago-St. Paul lines on northwest business, but would make their decision next Monday. It was believed when Chairman Fairborn started east that his mission would be fruitless. But the delay of the trunk lines in answering is considered a favorable symptom, as it was expected a decided refusal would meet the request of the Chicago-St. Paul lines. As no action could be taken before the decision of the Trunk line was known, it was decided to practically take a recess until 11 o'clock next Monday, all lines in the meantime preserve the status quo.

Counting Records.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 4.—The Capital City guards have returned from Leflore county. They say that the negroes who flocked into Minter City at the report of trouble from the negroes had dispersed the armed blacks before the guards arrived there. Reports as to the killing of negroes were conflicting. Some persons claimed to have seen a number of dead bodies, while others only saw but one negro having been killed and he accidentally. Forty negroes were captured by the guards and turned over to the sheriff. The guards then left. The sheriff said he did not need them further. They heard reports after leaving that one of the negro leaders had been hung.

Society of the Army of West Virginia.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 4.—The Society of the Army of West Virginia meets here to-day and will continue for two days. Gen. W. H. Powell will preside and the exercises will be as follows: Address of welcome, Mayor Gruck; response, Gen. R. B. Hayes; short addresses by Governor Foraker, Gen. W. N. Monks, Gen. Nathan Goff, Gen. W. H. Powell, Capt. J. M. Rice, Gen. Van Derveer and others. On Thursday a reunion and camp fire collation will take place. Speeches will be made by Gen. McKelvey, Gen. W. H. Gibson, Gen. W. H. Powell, Gen. Palmer, Prof. Gen. R. B. Kelley, Gen. L. H. Jenkins, Gen. E. B. Tyler and others.

Violating Pension Laws.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3. Lee F. Wilson, member of the legislature from Shelby county, and Jane Fox, of Cynthia, the same county, were arrested to-day by a deputy United States marshal and brought to this city, charged with violating the pension laws. Both parties waived preliminary hearing and were bound over to court in the sum of $1,500 each. The affidavit upon which the arrest was made charges Wilson with having made affidavit before the circuit court that the woman was never really the wife of Fox, with whom she lived some years until his death, and that the three children born to them were illegitimate. Upon the facts set forth the pension due her by the death of her last husband, Oliver Scott, a Union soldier, was renewed in the department, and Mrs. Fox received $1,000 back pay.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

Negroes Fire a Store Because They Were Refused Ammunition—A Bad State of Affairs.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—The Times-Democrat's Greenwood, Miss., special says: The most dastardly outrage since the beginning of the trouble in the upper part of this county was perpetrated by George Allen and his squad of about fifteen negroes last night by the burning of Mr. Jamieson's store at Shady Grove. They went there and asked for powder and shot. Jamieson refused to let them have any and they told him they would either burn his house or kill him. They caught him, set fire to his house, firing off guns in the meantime and making other demonstrations. Jamieson got away and went to Sunny Side, informing the people of what had happened. About the same time a negro deserter from Allen's band came up and offered to pilot the whites to Allen's camp at Lone Star Bend if they would spare him and his two brothers, who were among Allen's men. About 200 men at once started for the camp, but it has not been learned whether they succeeded in capturing Allen yet.

It now transpires that the negro whom Allen killed last Monday night for refusing to take up arms against the whites was his own brother. Yesterday eve the sheriff's posse got sight of the two negroes, who had gone to Cleveland for ammunition. When the negroes jumped from their mules and fled into the canebrake, the posse captured the mule and 2,000 Winchester rifle cartridges, ten pounds of buck-shot and five pounds of powder. Further particulars from up the river confirm the statement that the four negro leaders, who were killed on Tuesday, were killed by a sheriff's posse while resisting arrest. There have been a great many arrests made, but as they all proved innocent they were released. The number of hostile negroes is now estimated from 100 to 150, and they are in large squads, one of them headed by George Allen and the other by one Backett. The leaders declare that they will not be taken alive.

Fireman Killed.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 5.—One of the fair ground trains on the Rock Island road ran into the Chicago and Northwestern engine at the crossing in this city and broke the cab and tender to pieces and killed the fireman.

A Negro Lynched.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 5.—A negro named Warren Powers was lynched at East Point, at midnight. He had outraged a white school girl. He was taken out of jail by masked men and hanged.

Burned to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—The dwelling house of Mr. Beatty, at LaMott, Montgomery county, Pa., was burned Wednesday morning. Mr. Beatty's son, Edward, aged 11 years, was burned to death.

Coke is in great demand and the price is gradually going up

George Gould and wife sailed on Wednesday for Paris.

Heavy floods prevail in Tetecla in the state of Morelos. Many lives have been lost.

The Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal company, of Philadelphia, has been chartered with a capital of $2,000,000.

The Crozer Steel and Iron company's property in Virginia was sold at auction to Samuel A. Crozer, of Chester, Pa., for $500,000.

A new oil field has been opened at Nicholville, Pa., by the striking of two wells in the Red Valley sand. A number of rigs are going up.

Mississippi detectives are in New York City looking for several perpetrants in the late prize fight. The sporting fraternity have a bad case of blues.

Inspector Byrnes has found out not only the real mother of the baby which Mrs. Hamilton passed off as her own offspring, but the real father of the same one as well.

President Von Der Ahe will not has informed his players that they can't play ball. The St. Louis clubs now in second place and are on the downward path very fast.

The Prohibition convention of Massachusetts has nominated Dr. John Blackmer, of Springfield, for governor. Five thousand dollars was subscribed for campaign purposes.

The reflection of an electric light at Bellevue, Ky., made such a quiet show that people thought it was a fire and the alleged apparition frightened one woman to death

John Coffin, superintendent of the Cambria Iron works, Johnstown, is dead. He was but recently appointed to succeed Alexander Hamilton, Jr., who was drowned in the flood.

Aunt Sarah Geddes, of Sistersville, W. Va., who is claimed to be the oldest woman in the United States and said by some to be 140 years old, is ill with a disease resembling chickenpox, and is not expected to recover.

James Barrett, aged 18 years, was struck by the cars on the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston railroad, near Elizabeth, Pa., last Wednesday morning, and instantly killed. The deceased lived with his parents at Homestead.

It is stated with some degree of positiveness that Secretary Noble will take up the Lamar investigation at the next session of the court of the week, the investigating committee having determined subsequent to a recent decisive action.

Policy Christie, assistant railroad agent at McDonald, Pa., was instantly killed Wednesday morning by the local freight while shifting cars on the siding there. He was about 26 years of age and unmarried. His father is a resident of Washington, Pa.

Upon being informed of the arrest of the conspirators in the Hamilton case Mrs. Hamilton broke down and sobbed for hours. She is in a condition of utter nervous exhaustion. Mrs. Hamilton will not be released on bail, the idea of making application to that end having been abandoned.

During a game of baseball at Charlotte, N. C., on Tuesday Leon Dargan, son of Congressman Dargan, killed the umpire, named William Marshall, by hitting him on the side of the head with a heavy bat. An unfavorable decision on the part of the umpire caused the row. Dargan was arrested.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS NOMINATE EDWARD A. BIGLER.

A Very Harmonious Convention—The Bosses Noticeable by Their Absence—A Short and Pithy Platform Adopted. Mr. Bigler's Nomination Made Unanimous—Mr. Wallace Makes a Stirring Speech.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 5.—It was 10:20 o'clock before the Opera house doors were opened and the delegates filed into their seats. When Chairman Kisner rapped his gavel and called the convention to order he requested Secretary Nead to read the call, and Mr. Nead's voice floated out over the convention. The following preliminary officers were elected: Chief secretary, Benjamin M. Nead; assistant secretaries, James F. Burke, J. F. Snyder, W. F. Reber, George B. Stuckert, F. J. Timmins; sergeant-at-arms, James McManus; assistant sergeant-at-arms, Amos Wickert, James McCulla, Thomas Primrose, Preston King, James Kelly, John Eisminger, W. C. Loughlin, E. T. Lamont, C. F. Ebel. James E. McCoy and William Gintzer; pages, Francis O'Leary, William Donahue, H. C. Swivel, George Heim and Arthur Chevoworth.

There were very few substitutions made when Secretary Nead called the roll, and pretty nearly every member answered to his name. It showed a full attendance.

S. F. Wherry Elected Temporary Chairman.

Mr. Gillan, of Franklin, named Hon. Samuel F. Wherry, of Cumberland, for temporary chairman, which was seconded by John Donahue, of Philadelphia. Mr. Wherry was elected amid great applause, and was escorted to the chair by Hon. Samuel Josephs and the Hon. Patrick Foley.

Mr. Wherry returned thanks, and said he would not weary the convention with a set oration, but all the same he eulogized the Democratic party at length, saying that it stands as the defender of all that is good and progressive. He said the watchword of the campaign will be "state treasury reform."

At 12:15 the convention was called to order and Chairman J. B. Watson, of the committee on permanent organization, reported the name of Congressman J. B. Reilly, of Schuylkill, for permanent president, with the present secretaries and a vice president from each senatorial district.

The report was adopted and Mr. Reilly was escorted to the chair by A. D. Markley, of Montgomery, and John Swartz, of Cleveland. He thanked the convention, asked its aid in the duties of his position, and counseled work on the part of those present to secure victory.

The Nominees.

After the reading of the platform nominations for state treasurer were in order. Hon. R. Jones Monaghan nominated Edward A. Bigler, of Clearfield, seconded by Mr. Mahoney, of Lancaster; John S. Swartz, of Crawford, named Homer L. Adams, of Crawford, seconded by William Stevens; Henry Hall, of Elk, named Capt. A. A. Glen, of Elk; Mr. Fonam, of Philadelphia, nominated Isaac Wahler, of Philadelphia. The first ballot resulted as follows: Bigler, 207, Haines, 72; Clay, 21; Wahler, 1.

The announcement of the vote was received with tumultuous applause, and when Mr. Bigler moved to make the nomination unanimous, seconded by Mr. Hall, there was a cheer, and the motion was carried.

Mr. Bigler was then introduced and modestly responded to the delegates, for the latter centered up on him. He stated what he would follow in his speech highly eulogistic of Bigler and denunciatory of the Republican party. Mr. Bigler was called upon by the speaker and pledged himself to support ticket. The convention adjourned sine die.

Burning Mines.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 5.—Twenty-two acres of working chambers of Delaware and Hudson colliery and Oliphant have been discovered on fire the result of the explosion a few days ago in which three men were killed. The only means will have to be flooded in order to put out the flames, and to do this will necessitate the workmen. It is necessary to drive a tunnel through 150 feet of solid coal which will require ten days' steady work. The interior destruction of the mine, it is thought, will be nearly complete, and if the fires is not soon extinguished will cause settlings of the surface that will endanger much property.

Caught on a Belt.

PITTSBURG, Sept 5.—Richard Thomas, engineer at Sankey's brick-yard on the South Side was caught in the crosswheel belt Wednesday morning and so badly injured that he died in three minutes after the accident happened. Mr. Thomas was putting some resin on the belt, just how he came to be caught is not definitely known. When one of the members of the firm came to him he was found lying in the pit below the wheel. When spoken to he looked up and said "I recognize your fine hand, Oliver." These were his last words. Mr. Thomas was only 20 years old and had been engineer at the works for three years.

Cut to Pieces by Cars.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 5.—The state convention of the Union Labor party was in session and was attended by 400 delegates. The platform endorses the principles of the Knights of Labor, free trade, the abolition of opposition to banks by bonds and taxes. The following state ticket was nominated: Governor, S. B. Howell; lieutenant governor, E. Greenwell; superintendent, Mrs. Harriet Bringer; judge of supreme court, M. H. Jones; short term, J. H. Weller; railroad commissioner, L. H. Griffith.

Mrs. Clark Before the Grand Jury.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Mrs. Clark, wife of Sheriff Clark, was before the grand jury over an hour in regard to the alleged conspiracy by which a divorce was secured for her by Judge Bookstaver without her application or knowledge or such action being taken. The examination will be continued.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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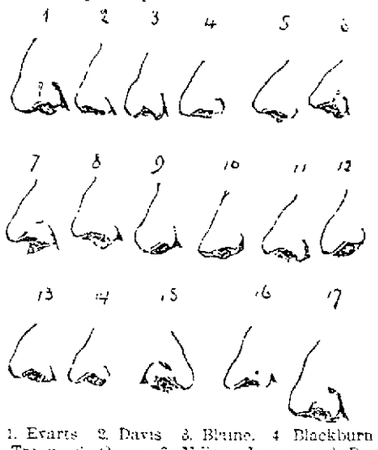
THE NOSES OF STATESMEN.

WALTER WELLMAN WRITES ON THIS IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

He Has Found a Man at Bell's Washington Photographic Gallery Who Has for Some Time Made It a Careful and Minute Study.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—At Bell's famous photograph gallery in this city an old fellow spends several hours daily closely inspecting the pictures of statesmen, making sketches from them and turning them this way and that toward the light as if engaged in some deep physical or psychological study. "I am engaged," he said, on being interrogated concerning his business, "in making a study of the noses of statesmen. You know Professor C. I. S. Thompson, of London, has revived the old science of 'Nosology,' or reading character by the nose. I have enrolled myself among Professor Thompson's disciples, and am making a study of the noses of public men, whose characteristics are well known, for the purpose of demonstrating the value of Professor Thompson's code of principles, and with the intention of sending him the result of my labors. There is no country in which the nose can be studied to better advantage than in the United States. Here we have all types of noses in the mixture of races and blood, without any all prevailing type to confuse our ideas or set up for us a false standard of character. Why should we not be able to read character in the nose? As Professor Thompson well says: 'Of all the features of the human face the nasal organ, being the most prominent, stands supreme as a revealer of character. Its form gives the greatest expression and individuality to the facial lineaments, and even the voice is affected and toned by this important member. The individual whom nature has blessed with a really well formed and perfect nose should indeed be grateful, as on an average barely 2 per cent. of the ordinary population can claim to possess a perfectly shaped nasal organ. Anatomically considered, as every one should know, the nose is composed of bone and cartilage, and besides being the special organ of the sense of smell, it has other important functions. It is especially concerned in respiration and the voice, and the muscles being closely connected with those of the face, it naturally affects it in the expression of the different passions and feelings of the mind.'

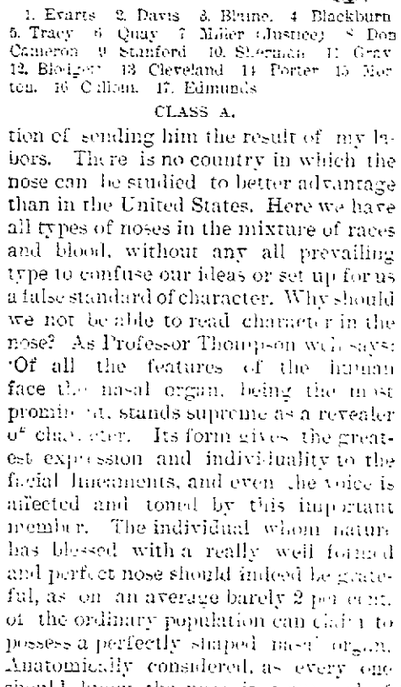


1. Evarts 2. Davis 3. Blaine. 4 Blackburn 5. Tracy 6 Quay 7 Miller (Justice) 8 Don Cameron 9 Stanford 10. Sherman 11 Gray 12. Blodgett 13 Cleveland 14 Porter 15 Morton 16 Cullom. 17. Edmunds

CLASS A.

"Professor Thompson has divided noses into three classes," continued the disciple. "In what he calls his primary division there are three strongly marked types, the prominent nasal bone (A), the normal nasal bone (B) and the receding nasal bone (C). It is not difficult to classify all noses after this manner, but when we come to the subdivisions of each class, where more particular phases of character are indicated by fine lines in the contour of the nasal bone, we should move with great caution, and depend more upon careful examination of the subjects in person than upon the outlines that are presented in photographs. For instance, one would not hesitate to put in class A such noses as those of Secretary Blaine, Justice Miller, Don Cameron, Senators Evarts, Blackburn, Davis, Quay, Stanford, Edmunds, Sherman, Blodgett and Cullom, Secretary Tracy, ex-President Cleveland, Vice President Morton and Admiral Porter. In fact, I think a majority of our successful men have this type of nose, which, according to Professor Thompson, indicates the general characteristics of firmness, intelligence and trustworthiness.

"Subdividing this type into minor classes is not so easy. I am free to confess, however, that the greatest nasal organ I have ever seen is that of Senator Evarts, which clearly belongs, along with that of Justice Miller's, to that subdivision which Professor Thompson says is usually accompanied by high intellectual power, great personal influence, discrimination and penetration, undaunted courage and even temper. Such noses are very rare, and I am sure Professor Thompson will be delighted to have a sketch of so perfect a specimen as Senator Evarts'. The senator's nose is even stronger than the one which Professor Thompson gives as his idea of the perfect specimen of this class, one which, it is easy to see, though he does not say so, the professor deems the perfect nose for a man whose career is to be of a public nature. In sketching this nose, his perfect type, Professor Thompson could not have drawn ex-President Cleveland's nose more perfectly if he had had a profile photograph of Mr. Cleveland before him. Senator Edmunds' nose is another almost perfect specimen of this strong, virile type. From this point of view I have no hesitation in pronouncing the noses of Senators Evarts and Edmunds, ex-President Cleveland and Justice Miller the four greatest noses to be seen on the faces of American public men.



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

"The noses of Senators Don Cameron and Davis, Sherman and Blodgett, Vice-President Morton and Gen. B. F. Butler belong to Professor Thompson's subdivision No. 2, in which is revealed an avaricious but often passionate temperament, selfishness, determination, sometimes unscrupulous, frequently astute and grasping. It must at the same time be remembered that these noses also indicate the general characteristics of their division, firmness and trustworthiness, and the minor modifications vary greatly in individuals.

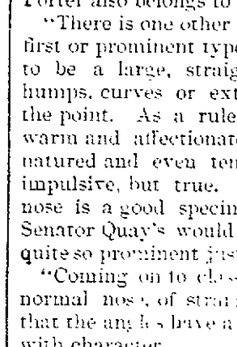
"Secretary Blaine's nose is another very good type," continued the disciple. "It is one of these noses with a large bulbous formation at the extremity, and indicates an ambitious temperament, uncertain, sometimes firm and exacting, with decision of character, often very intellectual, and as a rule associated with a high pitched voice. Senator Stanford has much such a nose, and so has Senator Sherman, though his is more pointed than bulbous. Admiral Porter also belongs to this subdivision.

"There is one other subdivision of the first or prominent type. It may be said to be a large, straight nose, without humps, curves or extraordinary size at the point. As a rule this nose denotes warm and affectionate disposition, good natured and even tempered, sometimes impulsive, but true. Secretary Tracy's nose is a good specimen of this class. Senator Quay's would be if it were not quite so prominent just below the bridge.

"Coming on to class B, which is the normal nose of straight lines, we find that the angles have a great deal to do with character.

"Chief Justice Fuller has probably the finest, though not the strongest, nose to be found in this gallery, a splendid specimen of the class to which Professor Thompson ascribes great intelligence, firm moral character, temperateness in most things, honesty, even temper and sunny disposition. The angle of the chief justice's nose is just right. Give that same organ a sharper angle and it represents a shrewd nature and cold temperament, often found in the faces of clever, sharp business men. Senator Ingalls' nose is an example. Senators Allison, Beck and Walthall and Secretary Noble all have good noses, bespeaking generous and honest natures, sometimes sensual, but good tempered, easy to get on with. The general characteristics denoted by the normal nasal bone are generosity, shrewdness, courage, generally temperate.

"Ex-Speaker Carlisle has a strong nose, one of the most difficult to classify. It is not what you would call a prominent nasal bone, and yet is rather larger than normal. It has a slight bulging just below the bridge, then recedes and comes out again at the extremity. Until I have made greater progress in the science I shall not attempt to fix its indications, but will say that it belongs to Professor Thompson's third subdivision in class 1 and class 2. The first of these is defined as 'zealous, discontented, uncertain, sometimes firm and exacting, decision of character, intellectual,' and the second is thus described: 'Though not very symmetrical in shape, this nose usually accompanies a generous and honest nature, rather sensual, but good natured, courageous and true.' It is obvious that it will require the art of a master like Professor Thompson to read the nose of the ex-speaker, whom many deem the most intellectual man in our public life and who certainly has one of the most complex of characters.



1. Harrison 2. Hoar 3. Attorney General Miller 4. Windom 5. Vest. 6. Ingalls.

CLASS C.

"In C the types are more unmistakable than in the one we have just been talking about. The general characteristics indicated by the receding nose are obstinacy, irritability, pugnacity. President Harrison has a good type of this nose. Senator Hoar has a good deal the same sort of a nose, and it is not a pretty nose, either—not so pretty as you would expect to see upon the face of a man so strikingly handsome as the senator from New York.

"Senator Hoar's nose belongs to that class which, according to Professor Thompson, indicates a querulous and irritable disposition, and almost invariably associated with a shrill voice. Senator Vest has this nose, too. I know Senator Hoar has the shrill voice, but as to the other characteristics I fancy he, like President Harrison, has less of them and more of the genius, capability and firm purpose which often accompany this style of nasal bone; and as to Senator Vest, his nose is about half way between the 'querulous and irritable, quick temper, nervous and nagging,' and the next sub division which Professor Thompson describes as 'generally singular and eccentric people, often gifted and true, frequently humorous and clever.' Senator Vest, it happens, is one of the humorous senators, and so I am constrained to believe the latter sign holds good in his case.

"At any rate," concluded the disciple of nosology, as he resumed his tracing of nasal outlines on thin linen paper, "this is a very interesting study. It is as yet an experiment, but pretty soon it will be a science, and then men will rise or fall in political life by the character of their noses." WALTER WELLMAN.

BURIED FOR MANY YEARS.

AN OLD MORTGAGE ON THE WHITE HOUSE RESURRECTED.

Ship Builders Dissatisfied With the Administration of the Judge Advocate General's Office—Brakemen Petition for Automatic Brakes on Freight Trains—Lieut. J. C. Irvine's Sentence. —Delegates From the Argentine Republic.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Recent agitation about building a new and more expensive presidential mansion has brought to the surface an old mortgage on the White House that has been forgotten or lost sight of for a long time. Mr. M. B. Harlow, secretary and treasurer of the Mount Vernon Avenue association, is the man who brings forward the claim. In an interview about the proposed new executive mansion he says: "I am glad to see the subject agitated and I hope it will be taken up and pushed by congress. When it is our association, to whom the Virginia legislature has transferred its claim against the government for money borrowed by Gen. Washington to build the present structure, will present that claim and ask for payment for the old before it commences the new. The claim, which is for $120,000, has never been denied by the government, nor can it be, for we have the promise of the government made through Washington to pay the money back to Virginia should it ever be able to do so. We will not, perhaps, ask that the claim be paid in money, but will probably suggest that congress defray the expenses of building the proposed national highway to Mount Vernon. If they agree we will transfer the Virginia mortgage on the White House as her contribution to the project."

Dissatisfied With the Judge Advocate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Herald says: "It is rumored about the navy department that many of the ship builders who had heretofore had contracts with the government are dissatisfied with the administration of the judge advocate general's office, in which their contracts were drawn, and that an effort would be made in the next congress to have the office abolished and return to the system that prevailed prior to June, 1880, of having a naval solicitor appointed under the department of justice. Col. Remey, of the marine corps, who has been the judge advocate of the navy ever since the establishment of the office, June 28, 1880, is a very strict constructionist, and has insisted on the exact fulfillment of contracts. In this he has simply done his duty and protected the interests of the government, and it is very doubtful whether congress could be induced to legislate him out of office, especially when the office was created for the express purpose of getting that branch of the service out of partisan politics. Many of his duties, aside from that relating to contracts, are purely those of a judge advocate of the navy. When the office was under the department of justice a new solicitor was appointed on every change of administration, and often he was a man with no special fitness for the place and entirely unacquainted with the laws and regulations governing the navy."

Pet Coming Up Air Brakes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The following petition signed by 9,682 employes of various railroad companies has been received by the interstate commerce commission:

"GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned, respectfully petition your honorable body to take such steps as you may deem proper to bring about the adoption of automatic brakes and couplers on freight cars run on railroads in the United States. Each of the undersigned is in actual service as a railroad brakeman or has been so employed a sufficient length of time to become fully acquainted with the duties and perils of the position, and although some of us have been promoted, we most earnestly appeal to your honorable body to urge upon congress the necessity of national legislation in this matter that the terrible slaughter of brakemen on the railroads of this country every year may be largely diminished. Automatic brakes and couplers are practicable. No one would be injured and many lives and limbs would be saved by their adoption."

Lieut. J. C. Irvine's Sentence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The record in the case of Lieut. John C. Irvine, of the navy, tried by court martial at the torpedo station last week, has been received at the navy department. Lieut. Irvine was tried for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, drunkenness and absence from his station without leave. Although it has been stated in the papers that the sentence of the court is dismissal from the service, it is known that the verdict is not so severe. The record of the proceedings will not be made public until after the arrival of Secretary Tracy, but from the most reliable information it is ascertained that the sentence is two years suspension from rank and duty.

Delegates from the Argentine Republic.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. The Argentine Republic has appointed three delegates to the International American congress. One of them, Don Raque Pena, is now minister from that country to Uruguay. He is a lawyer by profession, and although still a very young man, not more than 35 or 38 years old, has attained a marked prominence in public affairs and has been president of the house of representatives. The other delegate, Don Manuel Quintana, a very eminent lawyer, about 50 years of age, has never held a public office until he was appointed to attend the congress of South American nations that was recently held in Montevideo. Don Vincenta Quesada, the third delegate, is at present the minister to the United States. He is an editor and an author by profession and one of the leading literary men of the republic. He has served as minister to Madrid, to Germany and to Brazil and has been in the United States about four years. Mr. Quesada is the author of many valuable historical works and a regular contributor to the magazines of his country.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Receipts of wool the past week were 14,742 bales domestic and 5,200 bales foreign. Sales were 1,232,400 pounds domestic and 873,000 pounds foreign. Market quotations: Ohio XXX, 37c; do XX, 34@35c; do X, 33c; do No. 1, 28c; fine Ohio delaine, 36c asked.

FLORENCE E. KOLLOCK.

A Powerful Woman Preacher and the Work She Has Done.

[Special Correspondence.]

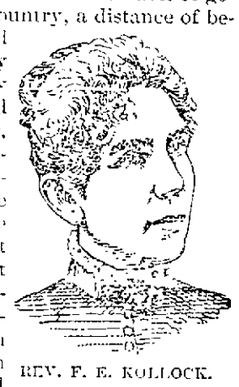
CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—A picture is finished when all trace of the means used to bring about the end has disappeared, says Whistler. Judged by this test the work of the Rev. Florence Kollock is "finished work." Whatever she does bears no evidence of strain or effort. Her splendid vigor gives the strong impression of resource which has never approached exhaustion, and in listening to her one finds himself convinced that it is good to live, because there is so much in life worth doing.

"Why did I become a preacher?" she said, in answering the question as to her choice of a life work. "Because I was consumed with a desire to give forth the beautiful faith which had come with its gladness and hope to be a part of my life."

In her pulpit, clad in princess gown of dark fine stuff, the severe lines of which reveal the perfection of her tall, lissome figure, with her fine head thrown back and her dark eyes glowing, she is the embodiment of inspirational enthusiasm. She is wonderfully magnetic, and carries forward her audience as if by magic. Still she is not in the least sensational either in method or matter. Dealing in facts rather than dialectics, she is broad, intense and original, and those who have listened to her for years declare not only that her work is not a replica of early efforts, but improves in power, strength and finish as the years go on.

A native of Wisconsin, Miss Kollock was educated at the state university located at Madison. For five years after her graduation she was a most successful teacher. During this time she was much exercised in regard to religious matters. The demands of her broad and humane nature were such that ordinary cruel limitations were quite impossible to her: in the end she became a Universalist, and determined to preach the Gospel as a minister of that church. To this end she took a course of study to fit herself for the work of the ministry, and began preaching at Waverley, Wis., in 1876. She remained at Waverley two years, and then followed the Rev. Augusta Chapin as pastor of the Universalist church at Blue Island, one of Chicago's suburbs. During her pastorate there she established a mission at Englewood.

After the regular morning service at Blue Island she was in the habit of going across the country, a distance of between eight and ten miles, in any vehicle which by chance she could command, or, other means failing her, of making the distance on foot. The little group which first gathered about her rapidly increased in numbers until within a year a church was formed and she became its pastor. This was ten years ago, and during that time the church has steadily increased in numbers, popularity and influence. It now includes a large congregation of wealth, culture and refinement, whose members lend a hand in many different lines of the home missionary work which offers an ever abundant harvest in and about all large cities. In the amount of this kind of work which it accomplishes I think Miss Kollock's church is, for its size, exceptional. This may be accounted for from the fact that a much larger proportion of her congregation than is usual are men.



REV. F. E. KOLLOCK.

Miss Frances E. Willard, in her "Women in the Pulpit," declares that when women are freely allowed to enter the ministry the preponderance of church members will not, as now, be women, but that men, if not in the majority, will at least be equal in number with women. However this may be, it is certainly true that the number of men is fully equal to the number of women in Miss Kollock's congregation.

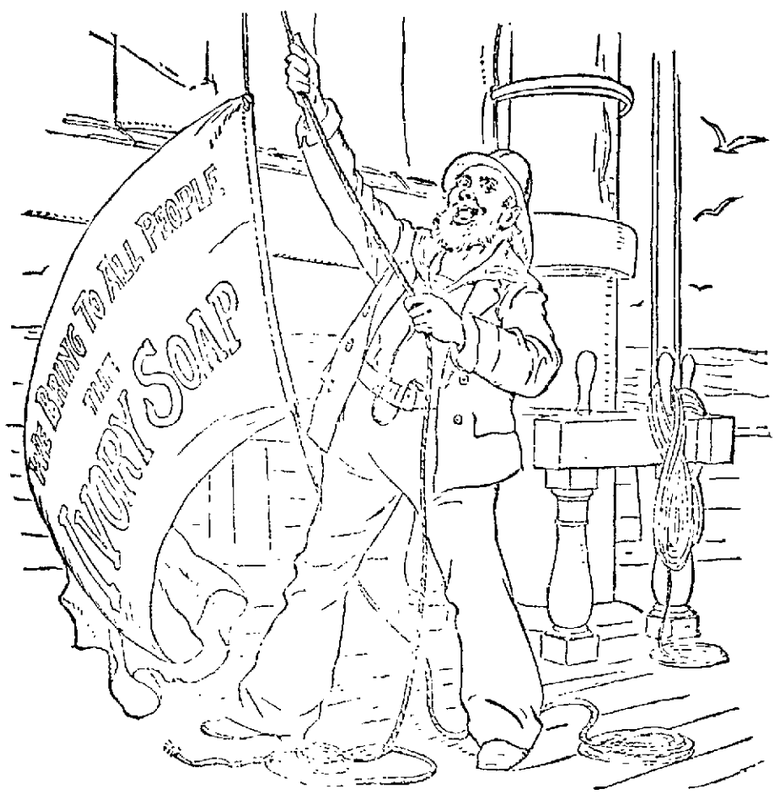
As fearless as she is earnest, her generous, loving charity is always equal to the demands upon it. She meets the young with the ready understanding and sympathy which insures confidence, and the erring with the strong, helpful, hope inspiring encouragement which set their feet in better ways.

At one time I knew of her taking up the cause of a woman who had been the subject of a public scandal, but who was at the time leading an exemplary life. She defended her with an eloquence and power of which Portia herself might have been proud. The matter came up before an organized body of women, and in no uncertain way Miss Kollock declared that no man or woman had any right to exceed in severity the judgment of Jesus, who said to the woman "go and sin no more;" that the only cardinal difference between the righteous and the wicked is that while the former repent the latter do not, and that any human being who places difficulties in the way of those who desire to make their future better than their past is unchristian, nay more, inhuman. After hearing this defense it was no longer a wonder to me that the Rev. Florence Kollock has carried forward a work of such far reaching and enduring helpfulness as she has accomplished.

ANTOINETTE VAN HOESEN.

Swallows as Dispatch Carriers.

Some bird fanciers have almost persuaded M. de Freycinet that if it is not easy, it is quite possible to train the swallow to do the work of a carrier of dispatches. Their method is kept a secret, but the governor of Lille has been charged to test it, and to have certain experiments which were made at Roubaix under the supervision of Capt. Degouy, of the engineers. The captain is to be present at a grand flight of carrier swallows next month, and if his report is favorable a swallow cot will be constructed and placed under the care of special trainers at Mont Valerien.—Paris Letter.



THE JOLLY OLD MARINER.

A jolly old mariner sailing the sea,
Was roaring a solo and thus thundered he.
"Our ship is as bold as an eagle on wing,
And she carries a cargo that's fit for a king;
A cargo that's welcome to peasant or pope,
Our ship she is laden with IVORY SOAP.

"I've plowed all the oceans to every port,
To visit all nations and climes is my sport;
We carry our goods to the ends of the world,
Our trade is announced on our banner unfurled;
See! blazoned on pennant from top-mast and rope:
'We bring to all people the Ivory Soap.'

"From Procter & Gamble, my lads, do you mind?
We carry a blessing to gladden mankind;
For dirt is a foe to the body and soul,
And soap must precede e'en the gospel's control;
Then hurrah! hip and a-way! for philanthropy's hope,
Hurrah for the advent of Ivory Soap.

"Its bars, like the truth, or a life-saving boat,
Ever rise to the top and triumphantly float;
As the foam on the wind-fretted billow 't is light,
As the elephant's tusk it is glossy and white;
The poets all praise it in measure and trope,
The ocean is thundering—IVORY SOAP."

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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JAMES MEANS & CO'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

The best testimonial we ever had.—"James Means & Co. are the bears of the boot and shoe market. They have revolutionized the business by making high priced goods unsalable."—Trade paper.

MADE ALSO IN BUTTON & CONGRESS
JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE
UNEXCELLED IN STYLE UNEQUALLED IN DURABILITY AND PERFECTION OF FIT.
JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE
SEAMLESS
JAMES MEANS' $4 SHOE
CANNOT FAIL TO SATISFY THE MOST FASTIDIOUS
MADE ALSO IN LACE & BUTTON
JAMES MEANS' $4 SHOE
$2.50
JAMES MEANS QUARTER EAGLE BOOT FOR FARMERS.

JAMES MEANS' BOOTS and SHOES
Are Unexcelled in Merit.

Positively none genuine unless having our name and price stamped plainly on the soles. Your retailer will supply you with Boots and Shoes so stamped if you insist upon his doing so; if you do not insist, some retailers will coax you into buying inferior goods upon which they make a larger profit. Ours are the original $3 and $4 Shoes, and those who imitate our system of business are unable to compete with us in quality of factory products. In our lines we are the largest manufacturers in the United States.

How your boy does wear out his shoes!

James Means' $2 Shoes for Boys will outwear any other boys' shoe ever made. You can have lace or button.

$2.50 Buys the Best Farmers' Thick Boot.

JAMES MEANS'
QUARTER EAGLE BOOT
A Reliable Kip Boot for Farmers.

10 Mills make one Cent;
10 Cents make one Dime;
10 Dimes make one Dollar;
10 Dollars make one Eagle.

And with a Quarter Eagle any Farmer in the Country can now buy a boot that will satisfy him. Farmers have been looking for such a boot for a long time and now it has come.

Boots and Shoes from our celebrated factory are sold by wide-awake retailers in all parts of the country. We will place them easily within your reach in any State or Territory if you will invest one cent in a postal card and write to us.

Special Offer on the James Means Quarter Eagle Kip Boots for Farmers.

In order to immediately distribute samples of these Boots all over the country, we will send them transportation prepaid, to any man in any place where there is a post office or railroad in any State or Territory of the United States. We will send them by express or by mail with all charges for transportation to destination prepaid by ourselves, on receipt of regular price, $2.50. Send money by post office order or registered letter. We will accept United States postage stamps for the odd half dollar.

In order to get a perfect fit, take a piece of paper and place your foot upon it, then mark out the shape of your foot, keeping your pencil close to the foot all the way around. Take the last boot which you wore, and mark out the shape of that in the same way. We will fill your order on the same day we receive it. Take great care to be very accurate, and be sure to give us your full address, town, county and State or Territory. If we have a dealer handling our goods in your town we want you to buy of him, we do **not** want you to send to us as we will not interfere with dealers who sell our goods, but we are glad to supply you if your dealer will not. Any hotel and shoe merchant or any country store-keeper can supply you with our goods if he wants to, but some dealers would rather sell you inferior goods on which they make a larger profit than they ought to ask for. In the east, send to us.

JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

The name and location of our customers in your town will appear under this advertisement, in large type as soon as we receive their Fall order for a full assortment of our goods.

COLEMAN,
THE RELIABLE JEWELER,
HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
OPTICAL GOODS,
Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylomite Frames.
WE CAN SUIT YOU.
Prices Lower than the Lowest.
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, Clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.
COLEMAN'S, 5 Erie Street

For job work go to the Independent Company.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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SERIOUS RACE TROUBLES.

NO ONE KILLED OUTRIGHT, BUT SEVERAL ARE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

Whites Claim That The Negroes Commenced the Shooting, While the Blacks Claim They Were Shot at Before Leaving the Train—Between 400 and 500 Shots Exchanged—Uprising Among Colored People in Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2.—About 2 o'clock Sunday morning a train with colored excursionists arrived at the Gouldsboro depot in Gretna from Baton Rouge. A large number of people were on the streets owing to an alarm of fire. Many colored men and women were near the depot awaiting the train, which should have arrived at 11 p. m. As the train neared the depot one of the excursionists in attempting to jump off fell to the ground. Some unknown person cried, "Look at the black devil." Whereupon the negro drew a pistol and fired four or five shots, one of the bullets piercing the nose of a white man named Miller, a brother of one of the Gretna police, and lodging in the back of his neck. The shooting now became general, some 400 or 500 shots being fired in less than fifteen minutes. A terrible panic prevailed. Men, women and children ran in all directions, screaming with fear, dropping their lunch baskets, hats and losing their shoes, etc.

A Woman Fatally Shot.

Ed. Levy, colored, of Algiers, was shot in the left arm and a colored woman named Fleming was fatally shot in the back. The foregoing account of the affray is from the Gretna police. Mr. John Ramy, the superintendent of the Algiers and Gretna railroad, was about two squares away with two cars waiting for the excursion. He states that the panic caused by the rapid discharge of firearms was dreadful; that the cars on their way down to Algiers were fired into, and one of the bullets passed through a dashboard. Mr. Ramy stated that for a time he and his drivers were in imminent danger of losing their lives.

Burning of a Church.

About 1:30 o'clock Sunday morning a large reflection was seen on the line between Algiers and Jefferson parish, and an alarm of fire was turned in. The Algiers fire department started for the scene and found a large number of men armed with muskets, etc., and a negro church on fire. There was no water on hand and the church was entirely consumed.

Several negroes who claimed to have formed a part of the excursion party being interviewed, stated that when the train was nearing the Gouldsboro depot it was fired on by men who were secreted along the railroad track, that when the shooting commenced the train was yet in motion, and as soon as it stopped a general stampede took place.

Origin of the Trouble Unknown.

Where the shooting occurred is not a thickly settled place. All those living in close proximity to the depot when interviewed said they heard the shots but do not know who did the shooting nor the origin of the trouble. It is very difficult to locate a single person who witnessed the beginning of the shooting, the police being the only ones that claim to have accurate knowledge on the subject.

Ben Watkins, colored, living in Gouldsboro, was shot while lying in bed at his home about 5 a. m. by some unknown person, who fired through the window. The ball wounded him in the breast and both arms and hands. Some of his fingers had to be amputated and his condition is serious. Watkins says he knew nothing of the riot and does not know why any one should shoot him.

The List of Casualties.

The list of casualties by the Gouldsboro riot is as follows: William Miller (white), shot in face, serious. Ed Levy (colored), shot through arm; wife of Elder Fleming (colored), shot through shoulder, serious. Mary Carroll (colored), shot through foot. Benjamin Watkins, shot in hands and breast, serious.

Both Sides of the Question.

The Times-Democrat has statements of both whites and blacks, from which the following summary is made. "There were about 500 negroes on the train, about half of the number being women and children. About the time the train stopped two or three shots were fired, causing a panic among the excursionists, who threw themselves from the train pell mell and ran in all directions under a brisk fusilade from rifles, shotguns and revolvers. The scene was lighted up by flames from a burning house on the levee and by this light the negroes made their way as rapidly as possible toward the street car track, down which most of them fled. The light also enabled the firing party to take good aim."

The Origin of the Trouble.

The stories as to the origin of the trouble vary widely. The negroes say that a large body of armed men were awaiting the arrival of the train and that while the negroes were disembarking these men, without provocation, began firing into the crowd. The whites say that only half a dozen white men took part in the affray, and that the first shots were fired by the negroes before the train stopped. They assert that two shots were fired from the train at a white boy named Burmeister just as the train was coming in. Then William Miller was shot in the face by a negro who was getting off the train. Then Miller's brother, a policeman, attempted to arrest the negro who fired the shot. At this the negroes began firing upon the whites. The shooting became general and the excursionists fled panic-stricken from the spot.

The whites in and around Gouldsboro seem disinclined to talk, and except Officer Miller and a young man named Usles they seem to know nothing of the origin of the trouble.

A Conflict Expected in Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2.—The Times-Democrat's Grenada, Miss., special says: A telegram was received here Sunday morning saying that negroes were massing near Shell Mound, Leflore county, Miss., and that a conflict between the whites and blacks was expected. Help was called for, as the blacks outnumbered the whites six to one. A volunteer company of about forty men was raised here in an hour or two and left on the 12:15 train for the scene of trouble under the command of the Hon. J. C. Longstreet. A company of cavalry left here last night. A dispatch received here from J. C. Longstreet and C. I. Townes asks for all available men in the county at once.

HISTORY OF TWO COLTS.

Axtell 2:14 and Allerton 2:18 1-4—A Hitherto Unpublished Story Concerning Their Breeding—Their Origin the Result of Deep Study—Value of the Wilkes Blood—Their Records.

C. W. Williams, of Independence, Ia., the owner of the two greatest three-year-olds the trotting world has ever known, Axtell and Allerton, is a man about thirty-five years old, below the medium height, of spare build, beardless, has an eye like a hawk, rarely if ever speaks unless spoken to, and withal a problematical person. That he has shown rare judgment in the breeding of gilt-edged stock, the fact that he is the only man who has ever had two three-year-olds that could trot in 2:20 will prove.

Four years ago, says the Chicago Herald, Williams was a poor man, comparatively speaking. He owned a dairy farm at Independence, Ia. Business in the butter and cheese line became dull, and he determined to enter into horses—breeding and racing. He wanted some brood mares. Of course, not being a man of great means he found that prices for stock such as he wanted ruled high. Mares that were fashionably bred were rather expensive. But he would have only the best, and concluded to purchase mares of great individual excellence. After looking about for a month or more Mr. Williams found a strain that suited his ideas, a group of four mares by Mambrino Boy. He purchased them without ceremony. Mambrino Boy, as most turfmen are well aware, is a celebrated sire. He is a son of Mambrino Patchen, himself a great horse.

For two years Mr. Williams had devoted himself to the study of the pedigrees of the different trotting families, their record as sires and producers of speed. After looking over all the great trotting families he decided to breed into the Wilkes family. Accordingly the mares were shipped to Lexington, Ky., where they were kept in a stable on the agricultural fair-ground while he proceeded to look around the different stock farms. As Mr. Williams was anxious to breed into the Wilkes family he naturally went to Ash Grove, Ky., the home of George Wilkes, the founder of that popular family of brothers.

After looking well over the field the horseman decided to breed one of his mares to Jay Bird, another to Onward, another to Baron Wilkes and the fourth to William L., a trotter which is a full brother to Guy Wilkes, 2:15¼, at that time the fastest stallion in the Wilkes family. He was very much attracted by the appearance of William L., and was very anxious to breed to him, but as the colt was only a two year-old the owner demurred. But Williams was persistent, and finally, as a personal favor, was granted it. The Mambrino Boy mare Lou was bred to William L. She was then a magnificent specimen of horseflesh, with perfect action, plenty of speed, muscle and endurance. The produce was Axtell. The produce of the mare bred to Jay Bird was Allerton.

After giving them every opportunity to become hardy Williams took the colts to his farm, broke them when they were yearlings, jogged them a little during the summer and turned them out. Shortly after the colts became two years old Williams began to give them a systematic course of training. As a result, in one of his first races Axtell trotted a mile on a half-mile track in 2:15¼, which was the fastest two-year-old record on a half-mile track. He was subsequently trotted in several colt stakes, and last August was brought to Chicago and trotted a mile for a cup at Washington Park. The mile was made, as history shows, in 2:21¾. Then he participated in one or two more small colt races, after which he was shipped to Lexington, Ky., to combat in the fall meeting of the Kentucky Breeders' Association. This was in October. Here Axtell started to beat his record. He did the first mile in 2:27, and just at evening on a cold day was cut loose and trotted a mile without a skip or break, in 2:23.

This extraordinary performance concluded Axtell's engagements for 1888. He was shipped home, passed during the winter, was shown in the early spring, and early in June started at the Minnehaha Driving Park to beat his record. He did the first mile in 2:18. The colt did the mile in 2:15¾. The following week at Hamline Park, Axtell essayed to beat his record, but only equaled it. Then he was sent to Cleveland, and started to beat his record of 2:15¾, trotting the mile in 2:14¾, which was his mark up to Friday. The three-year-old record prior to Axtell's performances was that of Sable Wilkes 2:18, made on the Pacific slope. As a singular coincidence Sable Wilkes, which held the three-year-old record for two years, is a son of Guy Wilkes, a brother of William L.

Allerton last year, as a two-year old trotted a mile in 2:40¾. This year he was in the stud and started in his maiden race at Minneapolis against a field of aged horses, winning in the third, fourth and fifth heats; obtaining a record for a fifth heat of 2:24¾. The following week at Hamline Allerton started in a large field of aged horses again and reduced his record to 2:23. That was his last effort prior to his engagements at Cleveland, where he encountered Lady Bullion and other horses, and although he did not win a heat, the colt was timed separately in his third endeavor in the race and marked at 2:20¾. Three days afterward he started again this time to beat his record, trotting a mile in 2:12, the second half in 1:07¼.

During the recent Washington Park meeting Allerton trotted eight heats, winning six. He made the fifth heat in his first race at Washington Park in 2:24 and the third heat in the second race in 2:15¼.

The mark is 2:13¾, one-quarter of a second faster than Axtell's. Maxey Cobb held the stallion record made in a trial 2:13¼. Axtell would have wiped these all out had he kept his feet in the last fifty yards. It has been Williams' theory to give his horses very little work between races and to feed them all they will eat. Axtell is at present eating eighteen quarts of oats a day.

Allerton has been presented with a suit of horse clothes, made by J. H. Fenton, in commemoration of his recent victories at Washington Park by a number of his admirers. The blanket and hood are made of the finest quality of cadet blue broadcloth, lined with lavender eiderdown, trimmed in heavy-weight gold satins and Japanese gold cord. The trimming consists of satin two inches wide, running completely around the blanket and hood, edged with Japanese cord. There are six ornaments of elaborate design made of satin, but appliqued on the broadcloth. The name Allerton is worked in raised gold letters three-eighths of an inch high. The clothing cost $150.

A Great Athletic Meeting.

A great athletic meeting will take place September 14 when the world's championship games of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held on Travers island, the grounds of the New York Athletic club. Since the amalgamation of the Amateur Athletic Union and the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America, the athletes have a better chance to meet each other. Athletes are coming from England to take part, and the Americans are getting in great form to prevent the foreign champions from taking the prizes home with them. The all-round championship meeting will take place a week before.

ACKNOWLEDGES THE CORN.

The Wisconsin Stage Robber Arrested and Makes a Full Confession.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 2.—Bandit Holzhey, long the terror of the northern sections of Michigan and Wisconsin, surlily paced up and down a cell in the strong jail of Marquette county Sunday until 5:30 o'clock, when he was placed in a special coach bound for Bessemer. He is a German, 23 years old and by no means a desperate looking fellow. The prisoner has confessed to all his crimes and yesterday he made the following statement to the two officers who captured him.

"I did hold up the Milwaukee and Northern train. I don't just remember the date. I got a haul of about $50. I boarded the train at Maple Valley. I went through the train and spotted such men as I thought would be likely to have money. I then walked back and the first man I held up was the brakeman. I then held up a passenger and got $30 out of him. I also held up several other passengers and got small amounts. I had to take what they gave and I could not search them, as I was playing a lone hand. I also got a few watches, but none of them were good for much. I did not have a sack to collect the boodle in. I held my gun in one hand and received the donations with the other. I got off at Ellis Junction and took to the woods. I also held up the Wisconsin Central railroad train. I think it was August 7 or 8. I got only a small amount in cash. I got a few watches, two of which you have taken from me. The black pocket book found on me was taken from a passenger on the Wisconsin Central train. You will find a $200 note and a lot of cards which I think gives the passenger's name. I have done several other little jobs, but these don't concern you and will do no good to tell, as they do not amount to much. I commenced business in this section some time this spring."

Very few people in Marquette paid any attention to the fact of the bandit's arrest and there was not a particle of excitement. What will be done in Bessemer time only can tell, but a lynching bee is not improbable. Sheriff Coles and his prisoner will not reach Bessemer until midnight.

BRIEFLY IN AMERICA.

Mrs. Maybrick's Prospects Brighter. Boston Friends Will Aid Her Defense.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Mr. [illegible], the Liverpool merchant who has gained world-wide notoriety through his connection with the Maybrick murder, was a passenger on the Scythia which arrived here yesterday. To a reporter he said: "I have no statement to make. When I left England I told all that there was to say. I came to America to escape notoriety and I do not want to figure in the daily journals." He said he heard of Mrs. Maybrick's representations [illegible]. "The Queen has not paid the costs of the trial, amounting to £6,500," was asked him.

"Yes," he answered, "that was the sum."

"Do you care to say anything regarding your relations with Mrs. Maybrick?"

"Nothing more than I have already said. All I can say is that I have figured more prominently in the case in print than any real connection with it warranted."

News from Samoa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—Lieut. Ross, of the United States store ship Monongahela, arrived yesterday from Samoa on the steamer Zealandia. The United States steamer Adams had not arrived at Samoa when he left, Aug. 17, but was expected daily. Admiral Kimberly did not come on the Zealandia, as he was awaiting the Adams. King Malietoa and several chiefs exiled with him by Germany two years ago, arrived at Apia a few days before the Zealandia touched there. Malietoa was received by the natives with general rejoicing. Owing to his health having been impaired by his exile he will not resume the throne for the present. Mataafa continues at the head of affairs and the situation is quiet. The natives are recovering from the effects of the famine. The Monongahela, some time ago, distributed among them 15,000 pounds of bread and quantities of rice and food.

Didn't Know It Was Loaded.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 2.—Otto Groff, 13 years old, was fatally shot by a playmate near East Dubuque last evening. They had been firing at a mark and Groff's companion, named Waddington, thinking his gun unloaded, snapped it at Groff with the remark, "I'll shoot you." The bullet entered the boy's head.

A young man named Gibson, working in a carriage factory, was drowned Sunday evening. He was not missed until this morning when his clothes were found on the river bank. His body was recovered shortly after.

Cut to Pieces With a Knife.

MARION, Ind., Sept. 2.—Henry Turner and Milton Elliott, two saw mill hands at Landsville, engaged in a desperate encounter Saturday in which Elliott, who used a poker, was nearly cut to pieces by Turner, who fought with a knife. Elliott received thirteen gashes, one of which was a scalp cut from ear to ear. The most dangerous wound was a slash across the stomach. His recovery is doubtful. Turner, who was unhurt, was arrested for assault with intent to murder.

Bloody Battle Imminent.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 2.—A negro desperado named Tom Smith entered the store of Berry, Cooper & Co., at Echo, on New river, Friday, and made an assault on a clerk, who drew a revolver and shot him dead. In the evening a number of negroes collected in the vicinity and threatened to burn the town in revenge for Smith's death. The whites are highly alarmed, and orders have come to Charleston for all available firearms. The negroes are armed and a bloody battle is imminent.

Sinking of a Packet Steamer.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—The steamer Gem City of the St. Paul packet line which left this city at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon while proceeding on her way began sinking at a point a few miles above Alton about 8 o'clock Saturday night. She was headed for shore and sank almost immediately upon reaching the bank, lying in 8 feet of water. The crew and passengers all behaved admirably and all were saved.

Head Beaten to a Pulp.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Sept. 2.—The clothing of John Jensen, a German, employed in the Firmenich Glucose works here, was caught in a shaft of the machinery and his head was beaten to a pulp. He leaves a widow and two children.

OF THE EMPIRE SHADES.

THE TITLE APPLIED TO THE BRIGHT GREENS NOW SO POPULAR.

Olive Harper Tells About Them, and Adds a Few Words Regarding a Bonnet That Cost $85—Sensible Dress for Healthy Young Girls and Some Other Matters.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The bright greens that are now brought forward for fall dresses are called empire shades, and I noticed among them an old acquaintance in regular pea green. This alone is a very patriotic color for certain of our citizens, but, combined with delicate fawn color, the pinkish grays and creamy pinks, make really attractive and pleasing effects. Green is the color this fall and any shade is in fashion, but, as I said, the rather crude and brilliant colors will be the most worn.

Coral pink, shrimp pink and old rose are colors often used for underskirts, over which the open redingote shows with good effect.

MARGERIE DRESS.

I saw a fanciful bonnet just imported which costs $85. It has three fillets, made handkerchief shape with the points toward the front. The first is of canary colored velvet, the second of jet and the third of jet and lace over canary velvet. The interstices are filled with puffs of black tulle. The front fillet is carried behind the ears and down to the chin, where it fastens with a pretty jet pin. A fall of fine Chantilly lace eight inches deep droops from the back of the bonnet and follows the canary colored band to under the chin, and from there downward to the waist, where it is fastened again, and from there it falls again to the feet. This style, I suppose, will take, because it is striking, becoming, graceful and costs very dear, and there is nothing more softening to a face than lace. No lace but real would look well in this style, so it can hardly become common.

The lovely ginghams of the early summer have been reproduced in soft wool goods for fall, and they are particularly adapted to children's wear, yet strangely enough the children these days generally wear the darkest colors and the parents the bright ones. Perhaps that is because their fresh young beauty shows plainer in the dark settings.

The quaint old fashioned little guimpe gowns, and the short waisted long skirted dresses for bits of girls are affected by sentimental mothers, and indeed they are pretty for the dear little ones.

I saw a baby the other day, about three years old. She had a little brown silk dress feather stitched around each of the three tucks with coral red silk. The sleeves were tucked lengthwise and feather stitched, which left a puff at top and bottom. The waist had a guimpe of fine tucked muslin, and around the neck was a band of brown ribbon feather stitched and tied in a bow with long ends. With this she wore a hat of dark brown Leghorn with fluffy plumes of brown and coral. She was lovely, and looked so cunning that everybody wanted to kiss her. Her little feet just showed under the hem of her dress.

FALL GARMENTS FOR HEALTHY GIRLS.

I want to say a word here about the objectionable fashion of allowing everybody to kiss little children. I think it ought not to be permitted. I know the temptation is great and I am the first one to yield to it, but I never kiss a dear little child on the lips, but content myself with their dainty little hands, their hair or foreheads. And even this is too much to allow indiscriminately, and parents should not permit it. A physician here who is consulting physician to one of the largest children's hospitals told me that he considered this allowing every man and woman to kiss tender little children a very dangerous practice, and he attributes many ills and ailments to that. It is a bad fashion and the sooner it is stopped the better, and careful mothers should see that their children are not thus exposed. It is not allowed in France or Germany. Children are kissed only on the forehead there.

OLIVE HARPER.

The Best Advertising.

The most efficient advertising in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla comes from the medicine itself. That is, those who are cured by it speak to friends suffering similarly, who in turn derive benefit and urge others to try this successful medicine. Thus the circle of its popularity is rapidly widening from this cause alone, and more and more are becoming enthusiastic in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla as it actually demonstrates its absolute merit. All that is asked for Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it be given a fair trial. If you need a good blood purifier, or building up medicine, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Westinghouse Company at Pittsburg manufactures 2,000 incandescent lamps every day.

M. P.---A New Principle.

A great physician has discovered that the true way to act on the liver, stomach, bowels, etc. is through their nerves. Miles' Pills, the strongest and mildest. Samples free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

From Baltimore comes the intelligence that one day last week, on a circular track, the startling speed of two miles a minute was maintained for about ten minutes by the three-ton motor of the Electro-Automatic Transit Company, of Baltimore, at their grounds at Laurel, Md. This speed equals three miles per minute on a straight track.

An Important Element

of the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the fact that every purchaser receives a full equivalent for his money. The familiar headline, "100 Doses One Dollar," stolen by imitators, is original with and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This can easily be proven by any one who desires to test the matter. For real economy, buy only Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company is trying the experiment of drawing their fast trains between New York and Washington with a locomotive that uses coke instead of coal. The advantage claimed is that the coke give out no unpleasant smoke to fill the cars in passing through tunnels, and that travelers can keep the windows of their cars open during hot weather without having their eyes filled with cinders and their clothes oiled.

Sudden Death.

The papers are full of sudden deaths. If you have choking sensations, fluttering, pain or tenderness in chest, take Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart, and so escape death, as did Henry Brown, druggist, of Cleveland O. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company has decided to build 1000 more freight cars, making the total addition to their freight rolling stock 4000 cars. About 1,200 of these will be of the Coxtation or large freight car, and the remainder will be of the hopper bottom type, and so constructed as to carry either anthracite or bituminous coal.

How's This.

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
E. H. VAN HORSEN, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The shipyards in Great Britain have an exceptionally large number of orders under way, and each week English exchanges report additions to twelve to twenty-five launches of large iron ships.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Bridge builders in Cleveland contemplate investing $6,000,000 in rolling mills for the manufacture of iron beams, as foundrymen charge such exhorbitant prices.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. Kings New Discovery for consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free. Large size $1. Every bottle warranted. 3

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Advice to Mothers

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the Great Alternative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of Kidneys, Liver or Stomach, of long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle, at Baltzly's Drug Store. 3

To Our Readers.

The question is often asked by our neighbors, Where I Wonder, can I get pure stimulants? It is a fact that there is scarcely a roof under which you cannot find a stimulant of some kind. Old People prolong life with it, sick people have it to sustain life, well people may and do use it to make life more enjoyable, but where will we advise our readers to buy it we learn from the most reliable source that Max Klein is one of the most popular and respected citizens of this county. At his home his word is taken unhesitatingly to him we can cheerfully recommend our readers for anything in liquor line. He threatens to say that for $3,00 you can buy one quart six year old rye or six quarts for $5,00. His "Silver Age" at $1.50 per quart is without doubt the best whiskey known. Send for price list and complete catalogue. His address is, Max Klein, 82 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa. Mention this paper.

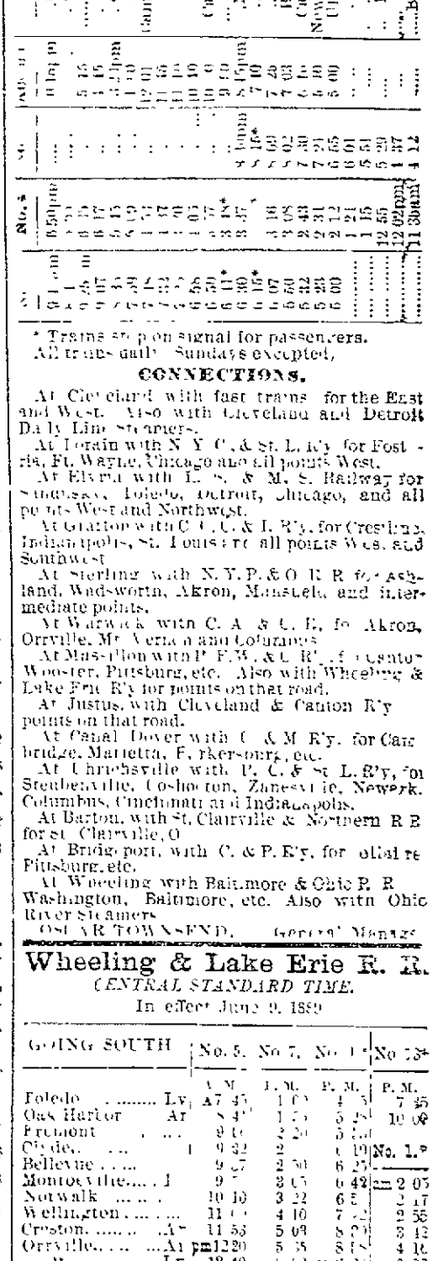
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Hook's Cotton Root Compound.—Composed of Cotton Root, Tansy and Pennyroyal. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your Druggist for it. Safe, effectual. Take no substitute. Insist on having it. Price $1 per bottle, or sent by mail, or druggists sell it. Price $1 per bottle, or sent by mail, or druggists sell it. Take no substitute. Insist on having it. Price $1 per bottle, or sent by mail, or druggists sell it. Address FOND LIEY COMPANY, Box 1893 Detroit, Mich.

For sale in Massillon by Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist.

C., L. & W. Railroad.

In effect February 3, 1889.



* Trains stop on signal for passengers. All trains daily. Sundays excepted.

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

At Lorain with N. Y. C. & St. L. R'y for Fostoria, Ft. Wayne, Chicago and all points West.

At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West and Northwest.

At Grafton with C. L. C. & L. R'y, for Crestline, Indianapolis, St. Louis and all points West and Southwest.

At Sterling with N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for Ashland, Wadsworth, Akron, Mansfield and intermediate points.

At Warwick with C. A. & C. R. for Akron, Orrville, Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

At Massillon with P. C. & St. L. R'y for Canton, Wooster, Pittsburg, etc. Also with Wheeling & Lake Erie R'y for points on that road.

At Justus, with Cleveland & Canton R'y for points on that road.

At Canal Dover with C. & M. R'y. for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg, etc.

At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steubenville, Coshocton, Zanesville, Newark, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

At Barton, with St. Clairsville & Northern R. R. for St. Clairsville, O.

At Bridgeport, with C. & P. R'y. for all points Pittsburg, etc.

At Wheeling with Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Washington, Baltimore, etc. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

In effect June 9, 1889.

GOING SOUTH	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 1*	No. 13*
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Toledo Lv	7 45	1 00	4 55	7 45
Oak Harbor ... Ar	8 40	1 55	5 50	10 00
Fremont	9 10	2 20	6 20	
Clyde	9 32	2 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	No. 1.*
Bellevue	9 57	2 50	6 55	
Monroeville	10 [illegible]	3 05	7 00	2 05
Norwalk	10 10	3 22	7 [illegible]	2 17
Wellington	11 [illegible]	4 10	7 [illegible]	2 56
Creston ..... Ar	11 53	5 09	8 [illegible]	3 43
Orrville ..... Ar	pm12 20	5 35	8 [illegible]	4 16
" Lv	12 40	6 10	3pm9 20	6 20
Massillon	1 20	6 40	7 [illegible]	7 00
Navarre	1 35	6 56	7 15	7 14
Valley Junction	2 05	7 25	7 45	8 02
New Cumberland	2 28	7 58	9 10	
Sherrodsville	2 45	8 15	9 40	8 40
Leesville	2 48	8 18	9 40	
Bowerstown	2 58	8 18	9 10	9 10
Canal Dover	3 50			
New Comerstown	4 38			
Cambridge	4 54			
Macksburg	6 00			
Marietta ..... Ar	7 00			

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6.	No. 8.	No. 4.	No. 2
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta Lv	6 15	12 [illegible]		
Macksburg	7 15	[illegible]		
Cambridge	8 57	3 00		
New Comerstown	10 00	4 00		
Canal Dover	10 35	4 40		
Bowerstown	10 50	[illegible]		
Leesville	11 32	5 00	6 02	
Sherrodsville	11 05	4 05	6 20	
New Cumberland	11 52	4 25	6 22	
Valley Junction	pm12 1	1 [illegible]	6 55	
Navarre	12 30	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	
Massillon	1 1	5 25	8 [illegible]	
Orrville ..... Ar	1 [illegible]	6 00	7 [illegible]	
Orrville Lv	1 55	*6 35	9 [illegible]	No. 10
Creston Lv	2 20	7 03	10 [illegible]	
Wellington	3 [illegible]	7 42	10 55	A. M.
Norwalk	4 [illegible]	8 30	11 [illegible]	2 30
Monroeville	4 18	8 40	11 50	3 42
Clyde	4 52	9 [illegible]	pm12 [illegible]	5 05
Fremont	5 08	9 55	12 35	5 25
Toledo ..... Ar	6 30	*10 55	1 55	9 40

Train No 8 runs to Monroeville only, but shows time of L. S. & M. S. R'y. No 9 between Monroeville and Toledo, for accommodation of passengers. Train No. 3 leaves Toledo 5 p. m. carries passengers from Toledo only to points west of Kingsway. This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerston, connecting with the Pennsylvania system for all points East.

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" " and Powerston.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburg.
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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1889

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
JOSEPH BLYSON FORAKER.
of Hamilton
For Lieutenant Governor,
ELBURT F. ANDSON
Ashtabula
Judge Supreme Court,
J. J. DICKMAN,
Cuyahoga
Treasurer
J. C. BROWN,
Jefferson
Clerk Supreme Court,
CHESTER
Van Wert.
Attorney General,
D. K. WATSON,
Franklin.
Board of Public Works
W. M. HAHN,
Richland.
School Commissioner,
JOHN HANCOCK,
Ross.

District Ticket.

For State Senator.
CLEMENT RUSSELL

The County Ticket.

For Representatives,
GEORGE W. WILHELM,
JOHNSTON ARMSTRONG.
For Sheriff,
OLIVER P. SHANAFELT
For Clerk of Courts,
PHILO P. BUSH
For County Commissioner
CHARLES F. LAIBLIN,
For Treasurer,
JOHN W. BARNABY
For Auditor,
GEORGE R. GYGER.
For Infirmary Director,
JOSEPH FOLK
For Surveyor,
LORIN C. WISE

A St. Louis clergyman who has seen the Pope, describes him as looking over one hundred years old, inhumanly white, and as one tottering on the brink of the grave.

The women of Canton are moving in the right direction. They, too have just organized a Womans' Suffrage Association, with Mrs Josiah Hartzell as president.

The execrable taste of the Democratic legislative candidates who insist upon making long winded speeches at meetings of all sorts and in all places, is naturally exciting considerable comment.

What is inelegantly termed the gift of gab appears to be about the only accomplishment possessed by the Democratic candidates for the legislature. One is an unformed lawyer, and the other—well, what is he, anyway?

One of the Democratic candidates for the legislature who, with his well-known persistency attended a farmers' picnic near Louisville, and made a speech, was requested to cut short a discourse which branched out into a campaign effort.

The C., L. & W. and the W. & L. E. railroad companies should be given no rest until they provide for the safety of the public at the West Main street crossing, by day and by night. Until that time the managers of those roads will be held morally responsible for any accidents that may occur because of the present negligence. THE INDEPENDENT believes that the legislature of Ohio should lay down explicit rules governing the care at highway crossings, and when not adhered to, should hold the officers criminally responsible for the loss of life and limb.

The Rev Hugh O. Pentecost said: "If I knew a burglar was in my house at night, I would go to him with a light, unarmed, and talk to him as I would to a friend whom I desired to help. If he then desired to take my goods I would make no protest, nor would I cause his arrest. I would follow him to the door and invite him to call again." This gives the New York Sun opportunity to observe that the time to argue with a burglar or would-be murderer is when we have rendered him powerless to do evil, and the place to reform him is in prison, and The Sun is right.

An article on ballot reform in the Century says: "Possibly the greatest gain of all will be found in time to be that secured through independent nominations. This is the straightest and deadliest blow which has been struck at the dictatorial caucus system. Henceforth in eight states, any body of men, though a mere handful, can get their candidates' names upon the ballots and can have them distributed at the polls on equal terms with those of the regular parties. Every caucus will thus have hanging over its deliberations the threat of a formidable and easily organized independent movement in case of its own nominations are not satisfactory. Heretofore the most effective obstacle to an independent ticket has been the difficulty of getting it distributed at the polls."

Massillon has a week of grace in which to secure the Valley railroad. With a long pull and a strong pull, the subscription can be increased to the required amount, and the deed is done. Manufacturers, mine operators, quarrymen, and merchants are interested alike. A new railroad brings new business and greater conveniences to all. Opinions to the contrary are short range views that no experience sustains.

The Valley railway will soon form a link in a big and important system, and it becomes Massillon to seize this opportunity to get on its lines. The road's owners have their eyes on Cleveland, Wheeling, Toledo, and Pittsburg as terminals. If the Massillon line is built this city is bound to secure great benefits from an interchange of business with the W. & L. E., and visions of of shops are already above the horizon. if not built that trade will all catch the Valley at Valley Junction, fifteen miles south of here.

With so many and so great schemes on hand, the Valley owners feel independent about constructing the Massillon line, and if we do not manifest a desire for the extension, it may be set down as certain that it will not be built.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

No strike of working men has ever interested the world at large so much as the one now in progress in London. For twenty-one days 100,000 men, principally laborers on the docks, have been idle, and business has practically been at a standstill. The strikers are sure of winning, knowing that they have the sympathy of the public on their side, and stand firm. The directors of the dock companies, on the other hand, mean to fight the strike to the bitter end, and refuse all requests to settle the matter by arbitration. The leaders of the strike think the directors of the dock companies will have to surrender before the close of the week. Contributions for the aid of the strikers are being sent in from foreign countries—France, Belgium, Germany, and even from Australia, and the directors despair of starving them into submission. It must be said to the credit of the striking dockmen that thus far they have abstained from any acts of violence, notwithstanding all the efforts of the directors of the dock companies to provoke them to do so. Burns, the leader of the movement, declares that with the assistance daily coming in, the men can, and will if necessary, hold out a year. The dockmen employed on grain and flour laden ships at Liverpool have also gone out on a strike, asking for an increase of one shilling per day, and work on all the vessels in that port has been suspended. Owing to the inability of shippers to discharge their cargoes, the price of provisions is rapidly going up, and much suffering will ensue among people not directly interested in the strike.

A controversy has been going on in Akron for some time between ex-Attorney General J. A. Kohler and O. C. Barber, who is at the head of the Diamond Match Company, one of the big monopolies of the country. This fact gives greater significance to the following extract from his last communication to The Beacon:

So long as profit is the chief or ruling spirit of commercial operations people will look to improve their methods, and if consolidation aids them in cheapening their products and preventing the waste of overproduction, then any legislation to prevent such results is an absolute loss to the country. While there have been some impositions on the public by trusts and combinations, in over-charges for manufactured commodities, yet it is an established fact that the general tendency resulting from combination is lower prices, the over-charge being always punished by the investment of new capital, and greater competition in the long run.

THE HORTICULTURISTS

AT THE TUSCARAWAS TOWNSHIP TABERNACLE

The Obstreperous Oxide Daisy—The Maxheimer Grape—A Substitute for Peaches—Mrs. Poorman on Home Surroundings — The Discussion — Mrs. Eggert's Paper.

It was made a subject of remark Wednesday, at Crystal Springs, where the Horticultural Society met, in the Tabernacle, that no other township in the county or the state had shown the enterprise needed to provide a public place of meeting in the trees, and from what can be learned the idea has taken root, and it will not be long until other townships in other counties will see what may be done by a few energetic men and women, and will follow this example.

The pleasant meeting of Wednesday was called to order by President Rockhill, who adjourned the session for dinner after a report or two had been read. The dinner was the fruit of the hospitable labors of the many hosts, and like all society dinners was as bountiful as it was good.

The secretary stated that she had written Professor Lazenby at Columbus regarding pear blight, but had received no reply.

Mr. Roth moved that the date of the November meeting be changed to October 23, at the residence of C. F. Laiblin, Canton. Carried.

COMMITTEE ON ORCHARDS.

The committee on orchards would say that the apple crop is probably a one-third yield. Peaches, a few here and there. The apple wood is maturing nicely for next year's crop.

WM. NIESZ,
J. N. SHAUB.

Mr. Roth differed with the committee, thinking that if a one-fifth apple crop was realized we would be doing well.

Mr. Shaub said that no one had invited the society for 1890. On motion of Mr. Roth it was decided to hold the June meeting at the fair ground.

Mr. J. D. Miller, in the name of the Hon. William Speck, Garfield county, Kan., formerly of Stark county, presented a copy of the Kansas horticultural report for 1887-88, and on motion, a vote of thanks was exteded to the donor.

COMMITTEE ON VINEYARDS.

Your committee on vineyards would say from what we can learn that there are a great many grapes notwithstanding the dry rot. Some say they are doing well. We think on the whole the grape crop is not very favorable, there being not much more than half a crop.

M. BITZER,
H. R. ROHRER.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS.

September has brought her profusion of flowers. Mrs. John Burkholder has one bouquet of asters and dahlias. Mrs. A. B. Kitzmiller, two bouquets of geraniums and lillie, and one entirely of dahlias. Mrs. W. F. Slusser, three bouquets, composed of geraniums, petunias, gladiolas, tuschas, salvia, agaratum, dahlias, and lilies. Miss Sarah Niesz has a display of dahlias and marigolds. Mrs. Eggert's display is composed of nine varieties of marigolds. Mrs. J. S. Coxey presents a beautifully arranged basket of flowers, composed of double sun flowers, nasturtiums, dahlias, heliotropes, and tea roses. Mrs. H. R. Roher, one bouquet of geraniums and an unusually fine tea rose. We have quite a large display of flowers from the hand of Mrs. Dr. McManus, of Gardner, Ill. Mrs. H. Beatty has a fine display of nasturtiums. Mrs. E. Huston exhibits one large and beautiful bouquet of dahlias, asters, hardy cydrangea, dahlias and roses, and one basket of flowers composed of geraniums, lillies and adlumia vine. One large floral ornament composed mostly of asters and geraniums, exhibited by Mrs. J. R. Watts. Mrs. E. T. Berlin has one beautiful bouquet composed of salvia, two varieties, sweet peas, altheas, roses, coccinia clematis, anemone, and solidago. Mrs. N. E. Moffitt assumed has the largest and finest display on the table, it consists of cannas, hardy hydrangea, phlox, verbenas, petunias, gladiolas, coreopsis, California poppies, herbaceous blossoms, gillardias, trumpet flowers, a beautiful basket of pansies, a tuber rose in bloom, and two pots of tuberous begonia. Seldom do we find so large a display of flowers as today, and some are quite rare.

ADELE SAYLER,
MRS. H. BEATTY,
SADIE WILLIAMS.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STONE FRUIT.

We find on exhibition one specimen of winter peach for name, by Philip Weirich, the committee calls it a good specimen of a seedling peach. William Huston has a yellow seedling a very good specimen, also a white seedling called the Snow; also Stamp of the World and Crawford's Early, all excellent specimens. F. Smith has two specimens of seedling peaches, very good specimens. H. R. Roher has three specimens, one a seedling cling, good specimen, one yellow Foster, a good specimen, and one specimen of seedling, fair specimen. S. H. Rockhill, one specimen of seedling, a very good specimen. M. Bitzer has a good specimen of wild goose plum. E. T. Berlin has an excellent specimen of Lombard plum. H. R. Roher has a specimen that he calls the German prune; the committee think they are not the genuine, but are not able to name them. D. M. Slusser has two peaches for name, the committee cannot name.

J. F. ROTH,
JNO. H. FISHER,
W. M. HUSTON.

COMMITTEE ON GRAPES AND BERRIES.

H. R. Roher has three varieties, Martha, Champion and Concord, very fine specimens for this time of the year. S. H. Rockhill has two varieties, Salem and Champion, very nice for their degree of maturity. N. E. Moffit, two varieties, Hartford and Ives; very good specimens. Only one exhibit of berries, namely, one basket of Kittatany, in all stages of ripening; a good, large cluster of this excellent variety.

LEAH BERLIN,
C. A. KRIDER,
N. E. MOFFITT.

Mr. Berlin wanted to know whether certain grapes exhibited by Mr. Maxheimer which had ripened in July, had matured in Stark county or elsewhere. Mr. Maxheimer stated that the grapes had grown and ripened by July 27 on his farm. He did not know the name. Mr. Berlin then pronounced them worthy of cultivation, as a good grape that would command a good price. Mr. Slusser moved that it be baptized the Maxheimer until a better name was found.

NOMENCLATURE OF FRUIT.

Your committee on nomenclature finds the following fruit on the table for name. P. L. Poorman has three varieties of pears, one we call the Vicar of Wakefield, one the Duchess, the other we cannot name. One by D. M. Slusser we call the Dowell. Samuel and C. A. Krider have two varieties of pears we cannot name. H. E. Fisher has two varieties of pears we cannot name, the same as Krider's. Samuel Oberlin has one pear which we cannot name. H. E. Fisher has two varieties of apples, we cannot name either of them. Mr. Cully has one for name, which we call the Pest variety. A. R. Hanna has one which we call the Ohio Pearl. Nelson Smith has one which we cannot name. All of these are very nice. There are two plates of apples on the table; we would say keep them at home.

M. BITZER,
B. T. BERLIN.

A discussion of noxious weeds commenced. Mr. D. Atwater stated that while in Baltimore, Md., he was told by a wholesale produce dealer that farmers in Maryland and thereabouts were afraid to trust to their own clover seed on account of the oxide daisy. Mr. Atwater cautioned the Stark county farmers against allowing this weed to get a foothold here. Mr. Maxheimer told of a spot covered by the daises two years ago. They were dug up and a fire built upon the ground. In two years he found them growing thicker than ever. Mr. Moffitt wanted to know some remedy. He was advised to pull the stalks up by the roots and burn them. Mr. Fisher said that in Pennsylvania the sovereign remedy was to scatter quick lime. Mrs. Eggert said that the daisy was often found growing with potted plants.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES.

Your committee on vegetables find on exhibition the following: Potatoes—Early Puritan and Pearl of Savoy, good samples by J. D. Miller; Clark's No. 1, Early Gem and Beauty of the Valley, extra samples by H. E. Fisher, Clark's No. 1 and a variety earlier than Early Rose, good samples by William Maxheimer; Michigan Pinkeye, a fair sample by James Duncan, but not recommended for cultivation because of being so subject to rot. Empire State, a very ordinary sample by S. H. Rockhill, a very early potato by Philip Wemich, which your committee would name Stray Beauty. An extra good sample by A. J. B. Kast recommended because of not being subject to rot; three varieties of potatoes grown from one seed ball. Second crop from seedlings, good samples by M. Bitzer. Tomatoes—Brandywine, Dwarf Champion, and Basket of Peach tomatoes, a novelty, all fine specimens by J. D. Miller, Paragon and Essex Hybrid good samples by H. E. Fisher, Livingston Perfection, good samples, by Mrs. J. W. Eggert; a nice sample of Peach Tomatoe by William Niesz. Mrs. Scratt, a vegetable for name which your committee called peach fruit. Cabbage, Henderson's Early Summer, Winter Drumhead, Early Fielderkraut, all good samples by H. E. Fisher. Beets—fair samples of beets and Mangle Wertzel for cattle feed and one variety for table use by N. E. Moffitt. Corn, three varieties of sweet corn, very nice, by H. E. Fisher.

H. R. ROHRER,
J. D. MILLER,
A. J. B. KAST.

COMMITTEE ON APPLES, PEARS AND QUINCES.

D. M. Slusser has specimens of Flemish Beauty, Souvenir-du-Congress, and Bartlett pears; all very good specimens. H. E. Fisher has four specimens of Flemish Beauty pears, Porter and Baldwin apples. Wm. Huston has specimens of Flemish Beauty pears and summer Pearmin apples. S. and C. A. Krider have specimens of Bartlett and Apple pears, Ohio Nonpareil, Lowell, fall Bellflower, and Culp apples, all well-matured specimens. M. Bitzer has specimens of Bush's Beauty apple; excellent. A. R. Hanna a well preserved specimen of Golden Sweet apple. N. E. Moffit has some very fine specimens of Rambo, King, Orange Sweet, Fallenwalder, Ohio Nonpareil, Munson Sweet, and another apple he called the Maiden Blush, but it appears to be a misnomer, and the committee cannot name it; also Flemish Beauty, nut meg, Louis bon Jersey and Bar Ietl pears. B. T. Berlin has excellent specimens of Souvenir-du-Congress and Bartlett pears, Alexander, Wealthy, Duchess of Oldenberg and Whitney's No. 20 crab. H. R. Roher has Maiden's Blush, Transcendent and Hyslop crab. S. H. Rockhill has very fine specimens of Bartlett and Flemish Beauty pears.

W. D. OBERLIN.
S. J. MILLER.

Mr. Moffitt exhibited a peculiar vegetable, which he offered as a substitute for the peach. It is said to be easily raised, and in growth is much like the cucumber.

THE ESSAY.

Being appointed essayist for this meeting, I, like many others, have been at a loss what to choose for my subject to write upon. It is not as easy as some may suppose, who have never tried to write one, for an occasion like this. When you write an essay for a literary society, school, or anything of that nature, it is written, read, and that is all there is of it, but here it is put in print and criticised by hundreds of people. No doubt your secretary, when she appointed me essayist, forgot that I was not a resident of Stark county, and no longer a member of this society, but as I do not like to see any one shirk duty, I will try to entertain you for a short time on the subject of "Housekeeping," etc. The etc. is whatever I may choose to branch out upon.

We believe that training girls for household duties should be as necessary as instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic. We are in our houses more than half of our existence, and it is the household surroundings which affect most largely the happiness or misery of domestic life. If the wife knows how to keep house, if she understands how to set a table, if she has learned how things ought to be cooked, how purchases can be made to the best advantage, and understands the laying in of provisions, how to make them go farther and last longer; if she appreciates the importance of system, order, tidiness and the quiet management of children, then she knows how to make a little heaven of home, how to keep her husband from the club houses, gambling table and the wine cup. It may be safe to say that not one girl in ten of our large cities enters married life who has learned to bake a loaf of bread, purchase a roast, or sweep a carpet. How much of a knowledge of these things bears upon the thrift, comfort and health of families may be conjectured but not calculated by figures. To be a successful housekeeper does not require us to work beyond our strength nor rise early dawn until midnight. A woman who works habitually beyond her strength is a sinner as truly as if she breaks the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill." Unless we are constantly on our guard we are very apt to keep house more for our neighbors, or what they may say of us, than for our own enjoyment. How often we find ourselves doing things that are not at all necessary to our own comfort, but simply doing them because some one else has things thus and so. We hear tired housekeepers groaning over dust and finger marks that none but the fastidious neighbor would notice. Oh, for a spirit of more confidence to possess the present generation of housekeepers! If we could only make up our minds to accept what we have cheerfully, and to do the best with the means at hand, if we could do away with false pride in this respect, if we could sweep our hearts of all uncharitableness, with malice toward none and charity for all, how many a back and heart ache we could escape, and what peace of mind we would enjoy. If you cannot have roast turkey with oyster dressing, make your stew so palatable with seasoning and good cheer that your family will never miss the turkey. If you cannot have a new dress, turn an old one and wear it with such a grace that people will forget the dress in the admiration of the wearer. A cheerful home ought to be the aim of every wife, and it is a poem that any one of us may give to the world, and one that any man will understand and appreciate. How then can we do this? Certainly not by working from morning until night, without rest or recreation. We cannot do our best work with a poor weary body. A little rest makes a great difference in our mental view of things, for if all tired out the world looks very dark, our household cares seem like mountains, we lose patience, and feel very much abused indeed, when perhaps this this is entirely foreign to our nature, and the whole trouble lies in the fact that we are needlessly overworking ourselves. I say needlessly, because most of us are our own task masters, and can do or let alone as we feel inclined. Fix for your own standard for housekeeping and so reduce labor to the minimum that will give you comfort you will find many hours of rest and the pleasantness of life. You will be better and make home what it should be, the dearest spot on earth, where all that is best within us shall be brought into play, and in doing this you make the highest and noblest use of time and strength.

A spirited talk followed the essay.

Mr. C. Russell said that a perfect housewife was a perfect slave, and she was happy in the fact that she was neither. She did not keep house. She proposed to have her house keep her. She could cook a tolerable meal if she had to, but she got out of it whenever she could. Good housekeepers were born, not made.

Mrs. Moffatt was of the opinion that Mrs. Russell's house bore her words, for it was well kept. Mrs. Russell—Somebody else does the work! Mr. Moffitt thought that women were meant to work cheerfully.

Mrs. Wilhelm stated that as men continually sought for home and better results, so might woman in her household duties.

Mr. Palmer arose to tell a little story of one of the "perfect housekeepers" he knew—she lived in Summit, not Stark. This scrupulous lady had such a beautiful parlor in her beautiful brick house that she locked the door and kept the key. When her husband wanted to enter she made him remove his shoes before the door was unlocked.

Mrs. S. O. Eggert read a humorous volunteer paper, descriptive of a recent marvellous dream, in which the members of the society did certain very curious things. A round of laughter followed her well told story.

The Rev. A. J. B. Kast made a very brief address.

Mr. James Bayliss, the veteran member of the society who has done so much for its advancement, was called for, but declined, after briefly speaking of the activity of the Tuscarawas township people in providing such a place for their meetings. He wanted other townships to do likewise.

The compliment to his home of four years' standing brought the Rev. Mr. Kast to his feet again. He recounted the progress of Tuscarawas township in Sunday school work in which the Tabernacle formed such a prominent feature, and said that no township in Ohio stood so far to the front.

President Rockhill spoke with considerable eloquence of the services of Mr. James Bayliss as a member of the society and of other older members. His tribute to Mr. Bayliss crystallized the sentiment of all present, and they approved most heartily.

Miss Ada Slusser recited a parody on the well-known poem "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night," entitled, "She Must Have Chewing Gum." It was a mournful tale, and Miss Slusser did not full justice.

The payment of bills to the amount of $2.08 was authorized.

Mr. Palmer mentioned that the fair directors were offering $8 and $10 premiums for a miniature lanbscape garden.

The next meeting will be held October 23, at the residence of C. F. Laiblin, Lawrence avenue, Canton.

The appointments for the next meeting are: Essayist—C. Russell, alternate—Mrs C. Thurston.

NEW MEMBERS.

Daniel Brinker, Massillon; J. S. Coxey, Paul's Station; P. P. Bush, Canton.

RENEWALS.

W. D. Oberlin, Dalton; Wm. Maxheimer, N. J. Smith, W. G. Kitzmiller, David Atwater, N. E. Moffitt, J. L. Steele, Wm. Huston, Moses Clay, Massillon; J. D. Miller, West Brookfield; O. P. Shanafelt, Greentown; P. J. Palmer, McDonaldsville, Wm. Neisz, Canton.

FOR FORGERY.

EMANUEL SCHWIER WANTED ON AN UGLY CHARGE.

Accused of Signing His Aged Father-in-law's Name to a Promissory Note.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Emanuel Schwier by Justice Rogers.

Schwier is working for the Massillon Bridge Company at present, but until recently has been a farmer. Not long ago he had occasion to borrow $300 of Mrs. Eliza Senn, of this city, for which he gave a promissory note payable at the First National bank, signed by himself and his father-in-law, George Kelly, an aged and substantial agriculturist who lives near Richville.

An effort was made by Mrs. Senn to negotiate the note, who discovered that part of it purporting to have been written by Mr. Kelly to be a forgery, and therefore worthless. Steps were at once taken to recover the amount by the issue of a warrant for Schwier's arrest, and in the hope of a settlement the affair was kept quiet for some time.

The affidavit drawn by Mrs. Senn's attorney charges Schwier with feloniously forging and counterfeiting a certain promissory note for the payment of certain money received.

There is great sympathy for the man's family, all of whom are spoken of in terms of respect.

The Connellsville Coke Region.

The following description of the famous Connellsville coke region, taken from The Industrial World, will doubtless interest many readers of THE INDEPENDENT: "According to an authority on this subject, the Connellsville coke region is fifty miles in length, with a width varying from one to five miles and averaging two miles, aggregating 100 square miles, or 64,000 acres. Of this coal acreage it is estimated that about one fourth has been worked out and that another fourth is barren measures, leaving about fifty square miles or 32,000 acres of virgin coal, valued at $40,000,000. There are in the region 77 coke plants aggregating 13,367 ovens fed by the coal from about 80 mines, embracing drifts, slopes and shafts. Of the latter there are 12, varying in depth from 50 feet at Morewood to 550 feet at Leisenring No. 3. The value of the coke plants and their equipment is put at a round $6,000,000, and the surface ground at $4,000,000 more, so that the total value of the coal land and coke plants of the region aggregate $200,000,000.

"Nearly one half of the ovens are owned by the H. C. Frick Coke Co., who also own nearly 20,000 of the 32,000 acres of coal set aside for coal mining in the region. The McClure Coke Co. and the J. V. Scott Connellsville Coke Co. are the next largest producers. They operate about 1,500 ovens each, or something less than 12 per cent of the region in the aggregate. These, Rainey & Overholt's and Dickson & Little's ovens are about the best conducted plants in the region. The latter's ovens show an average of 1,000 tons per week, valued at from $52,000 to $72,000 at the ovens according to grade."

Gold Medal Contest.

A gold medal oration contest will be held in the M. E. church at West Brookfield on Thursday evening, September 12. The Beacon Co. will supply the music. Contestants' names will be received

An Important Statement

Of the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla the following would seem to convey a fair equivalent to the truth: "To Immediate Relief," "Only One Dollar," stolen by imitators, is found and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This can easily be proven by any one who desires to test the matter. Don't let economy buy only Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the marvellous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact that this medicine actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Its real merit has won Merit Wins for Hood's Sarsaparilla a popularity and sale greater than that of any other blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, all Humors, Dyspepsia, etc. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Richeimer's orchestra will play at Lake Park, Sunday.

The Massillon Loan and Building Company has about $23,000 now out, on first mortgage security.

Mrs. William Cryor, of the West Side, for some time at the point of death, is now considerably improved.

Dr. Lewis Myers reports that he has been sued for $10,000 by a Pennsylvania female for breach of promise.

Thus far this season Chippewa has been visited by 150,000 people who rode over the C., L. & W. railroad.

The first coal from the Dillon mines, on the southern extension of the W. & L. E. was shipped Tuesday.

A gold medal elocutionary contest will be held in the M. E. Church in West Brookfield, on Saturday evening, September 14th.

The county auditor is advertising for proposals from banks as a depository for county funds, interest upon which must not be less than 2 per cent.

The first shipment of iron for the new Wheeling bridge has been received. It is said the bridge will be finished in in three months.—Flushing Advertiser

Thomas H. Russell, Charles Johnson, of this city, and Mr. Walker, the company's agent at Dayton, will have charge of Russell & Co.'s exhibit at the Ohio state fair.

The Massillon Electric Light Company offers a reward of twenty dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person found guilty of cutting the ropes of electric lamps on its lines.

Street Commissioner Limbach is nothing if not ambitious. He is not pleased with his official title, preferring to be styled "City Commissioner." The dear public will please take notice.

George Jones, aa Englishman employed in one of the mines at Youngstown, had his left leg broken below the knee, on Thursday, by slate dropping from the roof. Dr. McGhie is attending him at his home on Waechter street.

Naughty Mrs. Emma Richel, of Wellman street, is accused by Mrs. McGuire of having turned her garden hose into Mrs. McGuire's parlor, to the detriment of the bric-a-brac. Mrs. Richel is also charged with using bad words.

Two cars standing on a coal mine switch, near the Warwick mine, were carelessly permitted to run down to the W. & L. E. main track Saturday. A northbound freight collided, and the result was the destruction of the two cars.

Frank Snyder, a lad aged about 9, fell from a willow tree Friday afternoon a distance of twenty-five feet. No bones are broken, but upon inquiry of Dr. D. S. Gardner it was learned that internal injuries were feared, to an extent not yet known.

Rev. C. E. Miller, of Massillon, preached very creditably in the Reformed church on Sunday evening a week ago. He has entered Union Theological Seminary, New York, to spend a year or two in a post-graduate course.—Canal Fulton Signal.

Among the grand jurors drawn to serve at the October term of the United states courts, is Robert H. Folger, of Massillon. Among the petit jurors drawn, are A. T. Skinner, Adam Hammersmith, and J. R. Dunn, also of Massillon.

A formal protest has been made to the city council, concerning the negligence of the C. L. & W. and W. & L. E. railroad companies, at the West Main street crossing. The watchmen are on duty in the daytime only, and something should be done.

Mr. Edwin S. Barker, a cousin of the Corns family, of this city, died last week at Knoxville, Tenn., after bravely enduring the suffering caused by injuries sustained in the terrible Knoxville railway accident, by which six have thus far lost their lives

C. D. Crumb, of Akron, deputy revenue collector, made his last official visit to Massillon Monday, his successor being A. B. Correll, of Canton. Mr. Crumb will now devote himself to the task of trying to get himself elected clerk of the Summit county courts.

There will be an excursion to Detroit September 17, via the C., L. & W. railroad, and the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Line. The fare will be three dollars for the round trip from Massillon, and visitors will be enabled to spend two days in Detroit if they wish.

The Alliance Review is very anxious to have the fair directors engage an Alliance band this year and properly says: "What seems like a very fair proposition is to take the different bands in the three cities of the county in rotation. If Alliance gets it this year, let Massillon have it next."

Burglars broke into Pocock's mill Tuesday and abstracted the change left in the drawer amounting $7.94. Entrance was gained by breaking a window so that the catch could be reached. The robbery must have occurred between midnight and morning, as the mill ran until 12 o'clock.

J. P. Burton, of the Ridgway-Burton Company, of Massillon, was in the city last evening for the purpose of closing a contract with the Cleveland, Canton & Southern railway company to construct a switch to their new mine near Justus. It is expected to have the new mine in operation by October 1, or earlier.—Canton Repository.

Tuscarawas township, first in agriculture, first in horticulture, and at the head in everything, does not propose to be behind in education. The following students left in one day, this week, for Heidelberg university, Tiffin, O.: C. Stoner, G. B Eggert, and H. Christman. Three others from this vicinity went on the same train.

Zachariah Lee, one of Massillon's generally esteemed residents, died suddenly Sunday morning, at the age of 56 years, of paralysis of the heart. The funeral was conducted at his late residence, 309 North street, Tuesday afternoon, by the Rev. C. C. Smith, the burial was under the direction of the Odd Fellows. Mr. Lee leaves a wife and two children, George E. Lee, and Mrs. Linnie Baldwin, who now resides in Nebraska.

An important business deal was consummated in Canton Friday, by which Mr. James H. McLain, of this city, becomes sole owner of the J. H. McLain Machine Company, Dr Charles Daugherty exchanging his interest for the Kitchen mill, on West Tremont street, controlled by Mr. McLain, and some other property located elsewhere. Dr. Daugherty is an active, enterprising business man, and his Massillon acquisition may result in his moving here.

THE W. & L. E. SUIT

To be Settled at Once, Out of Court.

Fully half of the local stockholders of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company met in the Union National Bank building last night, to decide upon the proposal to settle all claims against the company, offered by the claimants. W. A. Lynch and O. E. Young, the stockholders' solicitors were present, and reviewed the salient features of the litigation. Mr Lynch stated that while there was no doubt that the stockholders could defeat N. Hawkins & Co. in the courts, the process would be both tedious and expensive. It was his mature judgement that it would be far cheaper to compromise on the basis submitted, the attorneys on both sides to guarantee absolute immunity from future suits, to the stockholders.

There was unanimous concurrence in this view of the case and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the stockholders of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad, located at Massillon, are in favor of paying the sum of two dollars on each share subscribed or owned by us, said sum thus named to be applied in paying all claims in full against the stockholders, all attorneys' fees and all other expenses.

The next step to be taken is to notify all share owners in Stark, Wayne and Tuscarawas counties of this decision, and secure their approval. It is proposed to begin the collection of the assessment in a very short time.

The meeting was presided over by Joseph Coleman, with W. F. Ricks secretary.

Probable Fatal Mine Accident.

At the new mine of the Massillon City Coal Company, near East Greenville about 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, Alfred Bowles, aged 30, a miner, received injuries from a fall of coal, while "bearing in," which will probably cause his death. About a ton of coal fell on him, crushing the skull, destroying one eye, tearing off part of the nose and cutting two deep gashes on the back of the head. Drs. Jas. F. and D. S. Gardner put twenty-one stitches in the wounds, and the junior doctor reported this morning that if the man does not die from the shock it is possible for him to recover.

Sunday at Meyer's Lake.

Manager Bast of Lake Park, Meyer's Lake, has engaged Richeimer's orchestra for a concert on Sunday afternoon, and assures his patrons, especially those from Massillon, that nothing will be undone for their pleasure and comfort. Under the present administration, considerable money has been spent in improvement upon the Lake Park hotel and the grounds, and those who visit this charming resort on Sunday will find perfect order maintained. Manager Bast expects next season to secure a a Massillon band for each alternate Sunday.

An Accident at Elm Run.

Matt Slinger, 52 years of age, employed in the new Elm Run mine, in the Massillon district, was struck by some timber being let down, fracturing one shoulder and dislocating a hip, and inflicting internal injuries, the precise nature of which Dr. D. S. Gardner is unable to determine.

A Bold, Bad Horse Thief

The marshal of Grafton and O. A. Shetler, of Beaer City, arrived on Thursday from Grafton with a yet unidentified horse thief, who is charged with stealing a fine animal belonging to Mr. Shetler, on Monday night. The prisoner was removed to the county jail.

Apples in Demand.

Otto G. Mayer & Co. in their circular letter say: "Reports from all over Great Britain, as well as the continent of Europe, agree that the crop will be small, and under the circumstances American apples, in good condition, should do well".

Marriage Licenses.

Jabez Weaver and Rosa A. Brady, Massillon; William F. Maher and Lenora Brant, Wilmot; William B. Hall and Hannah Hintz, Massillon; William E. Copien and Nettie Repirgle, Marlboro.—Canton Repository.

PERSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Born, to Mr. and Mr. Columbus Bader, a daughter.

Dr. F. B. Williamson has returned from Columbus.

Mrs. F. H. Chidester returned from Cleveland last evening.

Mrs. Eugene Willison is visiting Mrs. Charles Nettleton, at Osnaburg.

Mrs. E. A. Williams of Ft. Plain, N. Y. is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jarvis, at Edgewater.

Eva Hollinger, daughter of Manuel and Cora Hollinger, died August 30, aged forty-one days.

Dr. Wm. Garrett delivered an address at a harvest home picnic held in Carroll county, last Saturday.

Miss Maud Carmack returned Monday night, after a visit of some months in Mansfield and Tulin.

Mr. Joseph Ehret left this morning to spend a week with his sister, Mr. L. N. Steilke, at Cleveland.

Frank and Walter Sladden, of Cleveland, spent Sunday with their parents, on South Mill street.

Frank Wilson, an expert telegraph operator of Cincinnati, is visiting relatives on Grant street.

Messrs. William and Clarence Lowther of Youngstown, are visiting at the residence of R. L. Coleman.

Mr. V. Fries, of Erie county, a brother of Mr. John Fries, is visiting relatives and friends in this city.

Jackson Gressner, of Warsaw, Ind., has been the guest of his brother, Joseph Gressner, for several days.

Ben Watkins, of the Massillon Fire Brick Company, and wife, have gone to Youngstown and Hubbard.

Mr. O. P. Shanafelt has been spending a day or two in and about the city, making friends all the while.

Mr. J. J. Winders and family, of Findlay, are visiting Mrs. Winders' parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Crooks.

Mrs. Robinson Bell, of Cleveland, is visiting at the home of Dr. Bell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bell.

Miss Hess and Miss Doner, of Lancaster, Pa., are visiting at the residence of Amos Winger, East South street.

Dr. Paul Kirchhofer brought bring with him from Germany, two of his sisters, who expect to remain in Massillon.

Mrs. M. Deutsch and Mrs. Herman Feuer, of Cleveland, are visiting Mrs Joseph Deutsch, South Mill street.

The Rev. O. W. Schettler, of St. John's, has been elected vice president of the general synod of the Evangelical church.

The Misses Maud and Lillie Schafer, of this city, will spend a few days at the residence of Miss Jennie Larmor, at Canton.

Miss Louise D'Alleux, who has been spending the summer with Mr. and Mrs. E. Kaehler, returned to Cleveland Monday.

Daniel Gribble and daughters, of Rogersville, are visiting with Mr. Gribble's brother, Henry Gribble, on East Main street.

Mrs. Fred Lester and daughters, of Kansas City, Mo., are guests at the residence of A. H. Boerngen, 188 North street

Mrs. Wm. Dickey and child, of New Philadelphia, spent Sunday in this city. Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Reed accompanied them home.

Mrs. J. H. Weikerelt, of Carrollton accompanied by Mrs. W. W. Crissinger, of Oneida, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. I. Ulman.

Cards are out for the wedding of James G. Patrick and Miss Estep, of Cadiz, September 9th.—New Philadelphia Advocate.

Mr. Lew Shaul will start out on his annual three weeks' vacation this week, expecting to go to Seubarn, Bismarck and Spokane Falls, Dak.

Joseph Medill, the eminent editor of the Chicago Tribune, whose early training was received in Massillon, is visiting his aged mother in Canton.

Mr. Fred McClain has left for a visit in the East. He will take in the metropolis, Boston, Washington and other points of interest, and return in about two weeks.

District Mine Inspector Robert Bell, with his wife, will attend the marriage of Chief Mine Inspector R. M. Haseltine, at Youngstown, First Presbyterian church, September 11.

Dr. Paul Kirchhofer arrived home Saturday night, accompanied by his two sisters, the Misses Bertha and Mina Kirchhofer. He is brown as a berry and looking unusually well.

The Hon. William Speck, of Ravenna, Kan., is in the city. Mr. Speck moved from this county to Kansas some years ago, and with no loss of time, he was drafted to serve in the legislature, and re elected several terms.

Miss Minerva Moyer, of Philadelphia City, is the guest of Miss Emma Deis, and is having a nice time ruralizing. Last Friday Miss Lulu Savidge, of New Philadelphia, and Miss Mame Beatty, of Massillon, spent the day with them.—Canal Dover Reporter,

Licenses to wed have been issued to James F. Cross and Stella Pearson, of Canton; Sheridan S. Maiers, of Massillon, and Maud L. Decker, of Alliance; Leo W. Lichtenwalter and Libbie M. Killinger, of Canal Fulton; William S. Soldie and Ada F. Forman, of Wilmot.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hering, of West Tremont street, gave a garden party yesterday, to about eighty ladies of St John's congregation and their friends. The following guests from Akron were present: Mrs. Wilhelm, Mrs. Worley, Mrs. Vogt, Mrs. Schott, Mrs. Mackenhour, Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. McKim.

WANT TO MOVE.

A CANTON CONCERN LOOKING FOR A LOCATION

Which Massillon May Offer Dr. Daugherty Treating With Uncle Sam—County Seat Notes.

Canton, September 2.—The Gillam Manufacturing Company, employing about a hundred persons, will remove from this city if land to enable them to enlarge is not donated. This is a strange request in view of the fact that three fourths of the business comes to Alliance into made a very strong bid for the works and may get them. They are in operation the year round.

Rumor says that Dr. Charles Daugherty is looking for something better in management of his recent purchase, the Kitchen mill. He is looking for a position under the administration, and will get it. It will come from A. Clark Tonner, chief of the appointment department of the interior.

The administrators of the estate of the late Jacob Miller have been appointed. They are Louis Miller, of Akron and Hinson, Robert Miller, of this city. The bond is $2,000,000.

Josiah Correll, late candidate for the Republican nomination for commissioner, is laying seriously ill from neuralgia of the stomach.

Canton, September 5. The members of the Board of Trade held a meeting on Wednesday evening to consider what action be taken to prevent removal of the Gillam Co. company works to this city. The members reported the matter back to the directors. This will probably end the matter as far as Canton is concerned. The city will not pay $70,000 to a company so rich. The Board of Trade holds that the company has plenty of room, having half of their works. Should they decide to remove to Lima or Alliance the Board will have a similar industry placed in a building here without much.

The meeting between the Fourth Ward will be held at Fitch's afternoon at three o'clock.

A DECAMPED FORGER.

A Well-Known Young Married Man Spends Himself into Trouble.

One of the best known young men in Massillon is Horace Deweese, for many years connected with his father, respected Henry Deweese, with the Massillon Bridge Company, in the construction department. Several months ago the young man married a beautiful and estimable young girl—to-day he is a fugitive from justice, the cause being that he forged a draft for $100 on his employer, the details of which are straight but too lengthy to particularize to-day. Further information will be forthcoming.

'RAH FOR DALTON.

William Cook Gets a Fat Position.

As ex-Senator George W. Crites is one of the owners of the Canal Dover Reporter, the following taken from its columns is undoubtedly correct:

"George W. Crites, deputy revenue collector, says, that on or about October 1st, 1889, a gentleman from Dalton, Wayne county, Ohio, by the name of William P. Cook, will meander down this way, for the purpose of taking charge of the revenue office. Mr. Crites also says that Mr. Cook is a very nice, quiet gentleman, a modest Republican and a gentleman of moderate circumstances who will appreciate the office. He says further that Mr. Gabriel who succeeded Mr. Parker as collector, has treated him with the greatest respect, requesting him to remain in charge of the office one month after his time expires, which would be September 1st. So Mr. Crites will remain in office until October 1st, 1889. He says also that the office has been a pleasure to him in every respect and that he regrets severing his pleasant relations with an with whom the office gave him business relations."

THE FAIR BOARD.

A Chariot Race Arranged for the Coming Fair—Price of Grand Stand Tickets—Benefit of Newspaper Advertising.

The Stark County Agricultural Society held a very important meeting in their rooms, at which each of the twenty directors was present. It was probably the last meeting to be held before the opening of the county fair, which occurs in four weeks from date. The directors, hailing from every township in the county, spoke of glowing prospects of the best fair ever held in the county, to be on exhibition September 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.

The secretary reported that the chariot race attraction had been secured. A Mrs Donald and his wife, Addie McDonald, would drive a running race with four horses to each chariot, one each day, September 25, 26 and 27, the last three days of the fair. Addie will also drive a half mile dash each day with the eight horses, four horses abreast, to her chariot, making the circuit of the track in one minute or less. Addie is said to be the most popular lady driver in the world, and the only one who has ever attempted this astonishing feat.

The secretary was instructed to procure 200 additional lithographs showing the eight-horse chariot race. The horse-showing contest was placed in charge of Director Lozier, it will take place in front of grand stand Wednesday, immediately after the parade. The society will furnish the forge and fuel, each contestant to furnish horse and iron out of which a front and hind shoe shall be constructed, old shoes to be taken off, feet trimmed, new shoes nailed on and finished to work against time, each contestant allowed to select one helper, for which a premium of $10 to first and $5 to second will be awarded.

The florists asked that an opportunity be given, and an equal amount of space granted to each, for a display of miniature landscape work, promising something that would please and delight every beholder. A premium of $10 to best and $5 to second was offered, application to be made to P. J. Palmer or J. N. Shaus, superintendent of floral hall, or secretary one week before the fair.

Richards and Modlin were appointed to assist the secretary in arranging programme for the fair. The secretary was ordered to secure a copy of the rules of the National Trotting Association and procure fruit cards for class H.

Mr. Zollars reported that the best figure for cementing the top interior of Art hall that he could get were $40. Ordered to defer for another year.

The superintendent was instructed to procure good mow hay for the stock.

Mr. Uhrone Bege was assigned space in Art hall for a choice display, selected from their famed museum.

The superintendent of police was instructed to be more vigilant than ever, to arrest all offenders and violators of the law, lock them up and appear against them. The society says it is bound to put a stop to fence jumpers and imprisonment may do some good.

Charles Hamilton, of New Baltimore, was appointed assistant marshal. Commission Art hall will remain closed on the mornings of Wednesday and Thursday until 10 o'clock to enable committees to pass upon the exhibits, it being impossible to get through the crowd to do the work.

Henry Kettering was given special permission to put up an engine and line shafting for the purpose of furnishing power to those who desired it, subject to such restrictions as shall be required by W. H. Essig and superintendent Roth.

John N. Degor, J. F. Roth and W. H. Essig were appointed a committee to procure music for the fair and report to the secretary.

Prices to the grand stand during the fair were fixed as follows: East end, twenty cents; west end, twenty five cents; chairs, thirty five cents. These prices will purchase tickets good for a whole day, members to have a right to pass their committees free to the grand stand. The secretary was instructed to get the usual fair supplies, and to send complimentaries to the boards of all surrounding fairs.

The secretary stated that a number of the papers in the county had informed him that they were ready to help the fair all in their power as in the past few years. The board, recognizing the great leverage of the press in the past, raising the annual receipts, since adopting this course, from $6,000 to $11,766 last year, unanimously agreed to leave the matter in the secretary's hands, who said at once that he should use the whole press of the county, also a few papers outside. Knowing that this will be the finest by all odds ever held in this part of the state, he did not wish to be censured afterwards for not informing the natives of it beforehand.

Vice President Mong spoke very hopefully of the coming fair, which the fine bills and lithographs secured this year has given a send off for good and stamped the board as enterprising and progressive, and with the fine grounds and buildings, many of the heart could wish, would greatly weaken the small indebtedness will be wiped out, and a surplus left in the treasury.

The Crystal Springs Picnic

These worse insinuations run riot [illegible] crowd is in question, [illegible] at the annual [illegible] picnic, held at the Tabernacle, Perry township, at from 60 to 75 [illegible]. The truth is, the attendance, though larger than ever before, was about 2,000. People came for miles around, [illegible] by twos, on foot, and in every [illegible] able time [illegible] in all [illegible]. A [illegible] corps of [illegible] had [illegible] of the [illegible] said, [illegible] by the [illegible] They [illegible] but [illegible] in their [illegible] ways. [illegible] reported.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

C. F. VON KANEL

JEWELER

FINE WATCHES · JEWELRY · CLOCKS · SILVERWARE · CHAINS · CHARMS · SPECTACLES · REPAIRING

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THE INDEPENDENT CO.

SCHOOL BOOKS & SCHOOL SUPPLIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEW BOOKS, OLD BOOKS, SECOND-HAND BOOKS, BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED.

Slates & School Stationery.

We present a very useful [illegible] to every purchaser.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY'S,

No 20 East Main Street.

The World-Renowned German Oculist, Aurist and Optician,

DR. MORITZ SALM

FOUNDER AND PRINCIPAL OF THE

German Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary

WILL BE AT

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, O

Sept. 10th.

SUFFERED TEN YEARS WITH CATARRH AND EAR TROUBLE

Four months ago I began treatment with Dr. M. Salm, of Columbus, O., for catarrh and ear trouble. My ear formerly run fetid matter, and I hear very little, had ringing noises. My appetite had failed and my complexion was bad. Today, after having had these miserable complaint from ten to twelve years, I am entirely cured and not the slightest sign of all my ailment is now with me. Therefore I give this testimonial so people who are similarly affected may know where they can be cured.

Grant Rowdebush,
Son of Tobias Rowdebush,
Mechaniestown, Carroll County, O.
July 8, 1889.

NASAL CATARRH CURED.

My son Wesley has been suffering with nasal catarrh for at least five years. He had all the symptoms of it, his constitution was being undermined, but after treatment four months by Dr. M. Salm we now consider him entirely cured.

P. H. Long.
Wooster, O., May 22, 1889.

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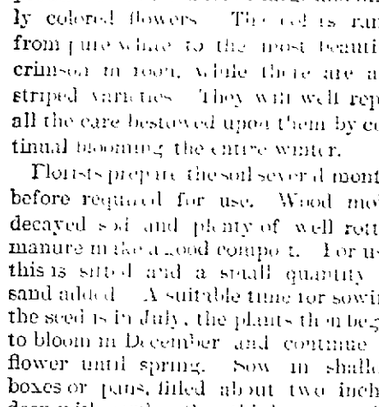
ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

INFORMATION ABOUT FLOWERS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Culture of Chinese Primroses, Which Stand Without a Rival Among Winter Blooming Plants for Easy Culture—Profusion of Bloom and Beauty of Flowers.

The improvement brought about within the past few years in the culture of primroses has made them universal favorites for house culture. The plants are always free of insect enemies, and require but ordinary care to have them produce an abundance of large and highly colored flowers. The color is range from pure white to the most beautiful crimson in hues, while there are also striped varieties. They will well repay all the care bestowed upon them by continual blooming the entire winter.

Florists prepare the soil several months before required for use. Wood mold, decayed sod and plenty of well rotted manure make a good compost. For use, this is sifted and a small quantity of sand added. A suitable time for sowing the seed is in July, the plants then begin to bloom in December and continue in flower until spring. Sow in shallow boxes or pans, filled about two inches deep with earth. Sow thinly, press with the bottom of a small flower pot and cover evenly with soil one-sixteenth of an inch, smooth off and press again rather firmly, cover lightly with moss or blades of grass to keep the soil from drying out, then dampen it. Keep the pans or boxes in some shaded and dry place where the wind cannot reach them. Do not give much water, only enough to keep the soil damp. As soon as the plants make their appearance the covering should be carefully removed, and the boxes kept in a well aired place where there is plenty of light, but not in the sun. The greatest trouble in primrose growing is the damping off of the young plants while yet in the seed boxes. This can easily be overcome by giving plenty of air and light.



DOUBLE CHINESE PRIMROSE.

When the plants have made some fibrous roots, they should be planted into small pots, using sifted soil as described, then give a pretty thorough watering and shade for a few days, afterwards setting them in as light and cool a place as can be found, keeping the soil moderately moist. In all stages of growth an over supply of water should be avoided, it being better to allow soil to become quite dry occasionally. When the pots become filled with roots the plants should be shifted into three inch pots, and treated as when in small pots. As soon as these pots are well packed with roots, when the lower leaves begin to turn yellow, they must be put into larger pots; the lower leaves should be cut off and the plants set a little deeper than they were before. Use four inch pots for this planting. Should they require another repotting use larger sized pots. A small quantity of good fertilizer mixed with the soil when repotting will prove beneficial. If lightly shaded the flowers will be larger and of brighter colors than when kept under the full rays of the sun. About the time the flower buds appear the plants should be set where wanted when in bloom, they then become adopted to the place, and will do better than if changed while blooming. When set in a window they should be placed near the glass to have a good share of light and a cool place, according to Popular Gardening, in which the above appeared.

An Interesting Fact.

One of the prominent fruit growers in Maine tells that he was accustomed to employ a boy to climb his apple trees and destroy the tent caterpillars as soon as they appeared, but he was obliged to send the boy several times, as new tents were formed after the destruction of the old ones, and he was not able to understand the reason of this till his little girl, who had undertaken to raise a colony in the house for her own amusement, discovered that the caterpillars left the tent and went out to feed only in the middle of the forenoon and again in the middle of the afternoon. Her father took the hint from these observations to send the boy to destroy the caterpillars only early in the morning or late in the afternoon, and then the work was effectual, for the caterpillars were all in the tents when the boy crushed them.

The Bordeaux Mixture.

Mr. Carman, editor of The Rural New Yorker, makes his so called Bordeaux mixture by the following simple formula: Half a pound of copper sulphate, dissolve this in hot water; half a pound of unslaked lime, slake this and add enough water to make two gallons (one pailful) in all. If this is to be forced through any of the spraying nozzles it will be economy to run it through a fine sieve before spraying. Mr. Carman says: "The original Bordeaux mixture cannot be forced through a nozzle. Besides, it is so strong that it will seriously injure the foliage of potatoes and roses, and must, therefore, do some harm to grapevines."

THE CHERRY.

The Past and Present Culture of This Fruit—Its Classifications.

Downing separates the cherry into two classes—first, the Bigarreaus and Hearts, and second, the Dukes and Morellos. These amount almost or quite to distinct species. The Hearts and Bigarreaus, being strong and vigorous growing trees, are somewhat tender in many sections of country, especially in the level, fertile west, and are therefore not so generally cultivated, though as a rule the fruit is of fine quality. According to Dr. Warder, the Hearts and Bigarreaus are not entirely reliable except on soils where the American chestnut is an indigenous growth, or at least successful when introduced. The Dukes and Morellos are more hardy and fruitful, this class embracing varieties like the Kentish, which are quite universally popular.

Although in some sections a profitable fruit, the cherry has scarcely held its own in point of popularity along with other classes of fruits during the last quarter of a century. This is perhaps partly due to the overshadowing popularity of the strawberry and other small fruits coming into competition with it, by reason of their ripening at or near the same season. In some particulars, however, especially for culinary purposes, the cherry is not likely to be entirely superseded by any of its best of rivals. The late Dr. Kirtland, of Cleveland, O., made the improvement of the cherry which succeeds admirably in that section, the specialty of his life work. In this way he gave to the world a number of valuable varieties. More recently new introductions are being made from abroad, through the energy and perseverance of Professor Budd and others, with encouraging prospects. We may hope from this source to obtain varieties directly and indirectly which will prove more hardy and valuable, especially north of the present limit of cherry culture. As intimated above, very little earnest effort has yet been put forth in the improvement of our native species, of which Professor Gray mentions at least six. The arts of horticulture, aided by the hand of time, may yet subdue the to the uses of man some or all of these now untamed species.

The cherry succeeds well on dry soils. In orchards, where there is ample room for large trees, and in climates where it is not subject to the bursting of the bark, standards with four or five feet of clear trunk are to be preferred.

For door yards, where shade and ornament are taken into account, standards of the free growing sorts are the most suitable. For fruit gardens of limited extent, and in localities where the bark of the trunk is liable to burst, the dwarfs or low standards are most appropriate and profitable.

Roadside Adornment.

It is suggested in Garden and Forest that a striking feature may be added to roadside adornment by sowing the seeds of wild flowers where grass does not readily take root, there being many plants that thrive where it does not. For instance, if a road is cut through a knoll of sand and gravel, as frequently occurs, the rugged surfaces give little encouragement to grass, while the Lupin finds them altogether congenial. Besides giving a mass of purple bloom in May, the pretty foliage of this plant covers the ground throughout the summer. No other sowing than the first is needed, as nature has provided for the dissemination of the seed by the bursting of the pods.

The owner of a sandy wayside has obtained very satisfactory results by gathering seeds from the great variety of flowers bordering the railroad track (that bounds his farm on one side) and scattering them broadcast beside the highway. Among these Lupin predominates, but Lin. sperunan hirtum, vetch, wild pea of several varieties, cone flower, butterfly weed, painted cup (Castilegia coccinea), golden rods in great variety, and the persistent little harebell, all follow along in their season. A troublesome waste land along this roadway that was filled with brush and other unsightly material, to prevent further encroachments of the water, has, by skillful planting, been changed into a place of beauty. Basket willows screen it from the road on the lower side, and higher up along the slopes are set purple lilac, red cedar, bladder nut, scarlet maple, whitewood and osage orange; sassafras springing up of itself. Any surplus of the flower garden was transferred there. Yards of crimson Boursault and yellow roses trail over the brush and flower in their season, and in the vicinity low Scotch and native roses flourish. The lemon lily and iris add, too, their brightness to the scene; and all these trees and plants thrive without care or attention.

Timely Hints.

To save tomato seed pluck the earliest, ripest and best shaped; place the pulp in a vessel and cover it with water; allow it to stand—watching frequently—until fermentation has destroyed the slimy matter that surrounds the seeds, when they may be readily washed clean and dried.

Store onions in a dry, airy place if not to be used or sold at once.

The Bartlett pear is much improved by gathering early and ripening in the house.

Do not send over ripe fruit of any kind to market.

Conform to the custom of the market in the choice of packages for fruit.

Dahlias should always have stout stakes driven close to the main stalk of the plant to give the support needed in case of high winds.

Professor Budd, of the Iowa Agricultural college, thinks that Downer's Prolific is undoubtedly still the best strawberry for home use. It is his opinion that there are not sufficient perfect flowered plants used to fertilize pistillates when the latter are planted, and he recommends that the perfect flowered and pistillate plants be planted in alternate rows in order to provide sufficient pollen.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

AUGUST 29, 1889.

Address all communications to J. T. DENVIR, Editor, 621 W. Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

WHY SHOULD FREEMAN PLAY?

A Reporter correspondent says: "Freeman in his old time is the greatest player ever known, with the possible exception of R. D. Yates. Out of form Yates could not be induced to play; why should Freeman?" After Yates resigned the title of "World's Champion" his friends did not taunt the checker world that, if he would play, he could beat them, but they let Harrison his well-earned laurels in peace. Neither did he send out challenges which he knew would not be accepted, nor did he say to his former opponents that if they would come where he was he would play them a new game. If Freeman's few unwise friends would accept this and let him rest, these bickerings would cease between themselves and his real opponents.—Turf. If the editor of the Turf could be induced to give his readers a few interesting games each week (as he did in days of old) and a little less space to abusing the leading checker players of the land, all would run smoothly. Mr. L. Stears, the versatile problemist, had better to his says: "If I to understand why Dr. Lap always me. I have always been [illegible]." That seems to be the main difficulty. The Turf editor evidently has got beyond the stage where he ever will be able to appreciate his friends as he did years ago.

BARKER CHALLENGES REED.

The following letters from Review explain themselves:

BOSTON, Mass., July 7, 1889.—*J. P. Reed, Esq., Chicago, Ill.*—DEAR SIR: Would you be willing to play me a match in Boston this fall for $200 a side. C. F. BARKER.

P. S.—Conditions of match, in regard to openings, same as you proposed to Mr. Freeman. I will answer promptly.

Yours truly, C. F. B.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10, 1889.—*Mr. Chas. F. Barker, Boston, Mass.*—DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of the 7th inst., will say that I am willing to play on terms as stated in your letter, with the exception of the match taking place in Chicago instead of Boston. Yours, etc., J. P. REED.

The Once Great Editor.

Editor Denvir remarks at the passing up of the hornets' nest of players as faced by "An Admirer of the Champion," whom our correspondent unmercifully roasted in the last issue of "Our Checker Column," has seriously affected some of them. However, hopes they may recover. In turn, we desire to express our sympathy for the Turf's chief. His malady has long since passed the stage at which his friends have in hope of his recovery, and has reached the point where the indications are strong of a [illegible] suggestive of the intensity of the disease which is fast drawing out the remnants of a once massive intellect. There is no hope for a poor fellow.

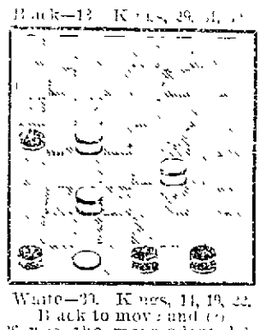
Dunlap, the Turf's humorist, has a pump handle attached to his head.—Toronto Mail.

GAME NO. 192.—THE DOUBLE CORNER.
BY MR. P. M. BRADT, OF OSHKOSH, WIS.

The play which is below wrangles from a line which Peter N. Brandt sent the editor of this column several days ago. Our many critics are earnestly requested to give it close attention:

11..15	15..11	9..14	18..22	24..27
21..17	7..10	14..9	25..29	27..31
15..24	26..22	18..25	29..25	31..27
28..19	3..7	9..6	25..21	14..9
8..11	23..26	6..2	21..17	27..31
22..15	6..10	2..6	31..27	9..6
11..18	26..19	7..11	1..10	31..27
18..11	30..26	6..9	26..19	6..1
9..18	32..28	9..13	17..14	27..31
24..14	19..15	6..9	27..23	1..6
10..17	5..1	11..15	23..18	31..27
21..14	1..6	9..14	14..9	6..1
10..3	28..24	11..16	26..11	19..24
27..18	6..9	14..10	9..5	30..14
1..8	24..20	5..22	11..7	24..28
26..21	9..13	10..15	11..15	9..14
8..11	20..16	22..25	7..2	28..32
21..25	2..9	15..18	1..9	15..19
11..15	17..14	25..22	2..7	

The position which is on our board is one that is identical with problem No. 417 in "Gould's Book of Problems." Mr. J. Robertson, the professor of "Mom rison's Co[illegible]," finds it "write to move and win." If [illegible] turn to play [illegible] to [illegible] address as regards to [illegible]



Black—13, Kings, 26, 31.
White—20, Kings, 11, 19, 22.
Black to move and (c).

(b) 20-26 was the move adopted by Mr. J. Labadie on his manuscript.

(c) If 25-29 then it is the same as variation 1 at seventeenth move.

Variation 1.

Mr. James Labadie in copy sent to us gave 32-28 as well as 25-29. Here is one variation by him:

23..25	12..16	17..13	16..19	22..17
6..10	31..27	9..14	6..2	14..18
22..17	6..9	25..21	18..23	7..10
1..6	27..24	7..11	26..22	30..26
29..25	9..13	11..9	23..26	17..14
10..19	24..15	14..16	2..7	a)18..22
28..10	25..9	6..6	26..30	10..15

White wins. J. Labadie.

(a) Mr. Labadie, however, overlooked 19-23, which draws easily. This does not detract from the beauty of his play up to this point, and when he moved 18-22 he was no doubt rather hasty, but the best of them sometimes make oversights.

(b) If 25-21 same as trunk at note c.

(c) Same as trunk at 1 at note b if 25-21 is played instead of 31-26 at that point.

Will the checker editors of the world please send us their photographs? We want them to embody in our "Second Double Corner," which will be out in less than ninety days.

GAME NO. 193.—"LAIRD AND LADY."
BY T. B. PANCOAST.

My attention being called to the "Laird and Lady" which appeared in "Our Checker Column" a few weeks ago, and the prize offered, prompted me to try and find the draw once more. I gave up the idea of ever finding a draw in this notable 2-6 [illegible] some time ago, but now I really believe I have discovered a draw if some of your lynx-eyed critics do not upset it again. This 12-16 which occurs at 17th move I have tried several times before and was never able to do anything with it, but this time it seems to be all right. What do your critics think about it?

11..15	6..10	12..16(a	16..19	9..25
23..19	25..21	15..8	31..26(b	30..14
8..11	10..15	4..11	11..15	7..11
22..17	21..14	24..20	25..22	16..7
9..13	15..18	6..10	2..6	3..17
17..14	29..25	26..23(1	27..23	Drawn
10..17	1..6	10..17	6..9	
21..14	14..15	23..14	23..16	

(a) This seems to be the move to draw.

Variation 1.

28..24	20..11	25..22	30..26	22..18
10..17	7..16	5..9	7..10	17..21
26..22	24..20	32..28	18..15	26..22
17..26	16..19	19..23	11..14	19..23
31..8	20..16	27..18	3..10	10..6
3..12	2..7	12..19	14..17	Drawn

Variation 2.

26..22	17..22	21..17	18..25	14..7
12..17	26..17	22..26	32..28	3..10
31..26	9..13	17..13	25..21	18..15
6..9	25..21	2..6	28..18	11..18
24..20	14..22	27..24	7..10	Drawn

Variation 3.

26..22	6..10	16..11	6..9	11..7
11..15	25..21	7..16	25..21	3..10
24..20	15..27	20..11	9..14	22..18
16..19	32..16	2..6	21..20	11..23
31..26	10..17	28..24	15..19	Drawn

(b) What will be the result if 25-22 is played?—LD.

SOLUTION TO NO. 191.—BY G. H. SLOCUM.

Black—3, 13, 24. Kings 1, 7, 31 | Black to move
White—15, 20, 29. Kings 4, 8, 24. | and win.

7..11	10..7	23..26	22..13	1..12
15..10	31..27	31..22	7..9	B. wins
11..15	24..31	13..17	13..6	

GAME NO 194.—"WILL-O'-THE-WISP."

This is the wisp game which Prof. Sawin won from P. M. Bradt at Madison, Wis., recently. Mr. Ketchum sent us the one which appeared in this column a few weeks ago and for some unaccountable reason had the moves toward the end slightly mixed. [illegible] of Sawin's move:

11..15	29..25	4..8	21..17	10..19
23..19	9..14	23..18	1..5	32..27
9..13	18..9	14..23	18..14	12..16
28..23	5..14	27..18	2..6	30..26
6..9	25..22	8..11	27..18	b)16..20
22..18	11..15	31..27	6..9	
15..22	24..20(a	11..16	14..7	
25..18	15..24	20..11	3..10	
8..11	28..19	7..23	18..15	

(a) This move I think is the loser.—P. M. BRADT.

(b) And after a few moves Bradt resigned.

IS IT A LOST ART?

How Will the Death of Fred J. Seymour Affect the "Aluminum Age?"

From the tone of the lament sent up by the press throughout the length and breadth of the land, one would suppose that the cheap aluminum problem is, since the death of this one man, as far from being solved as it was in 1853, when a very poor quality of that valuable material was worth $250 per pound; on this point, however, the people are being misled.

I do not believe it to be the intention of the press to be misleading in this or any other matter, however trivial, but what one of the numerous croakers who have helped to swell the cry, "Lost, lost!" from shore to shore believes, after a moment's sober afterthought, that an invention or process necessary to the advancement of mankind could be irretrievably lost by the death of one man?

The Pompeiians could cast plaster statues whole and hollow at a single cast; nothing of the kind can be done in this day and age of the world.

The ancients understood the process of manufacturing malleable glass; cups were made in these olden times which could be dashed violently to the ground without a fracture; only dents, where, perchance, they came in contact with some stones or other pebbles; the dents could be hammered out just for all the world like we would hammer dents in tinware at the present day. Malleable glass is another of the lost arts. In the year 956 A. D. the Chinese emperor, Tai Tsung, came into possession of a wonderful painting of an ox, which was visible only during the night—at daylight it vanished. It was a specimen of the ancient luminous painting of which not a single example is now extant.

Above I have catalogued three representatives of the lost arts, arts which are indeed lost; but mind, dear reader, they were not lost by the death of a single individual. Cities were overwhelmed with many feet of plastic, fiery lava; whole nations were wiped off the face of the earth by fruitful pestilence, and islands and continents sunken beneath the rushing waters which closed over them, making the wreck of the nation in which it thrived as complete as the loss of the arts itself.

With these facts in view it is hardly possible, if the "Aluminum Age" has really been foreshadowed to the extent claimed by enthusiastic scientists and inventors, that the brilliant white metal era will forever recede from our sight. Because one man has lived his allotted days and passed to the great unknown without revealing his process of cheapening a material that will make an age as much in advance of this age of iron as the iron age is in advance of the stone age or that of prehistoric bronze, there are no reasons for considering the art lost forever. For the past two or three years many extravagant stories have been circulated regarding this peerless metal. According to a certain class of writers aluminum, so cheaply produced as to be a dangerous rival of iron and steel, was not only one of the future, near future, possibilities, but to them the era had really dawned. Overzealousness and too much faith in the inventive ingenuity of an age which has given to us the telegraph, the telephone, the phonograph, the electric motor and hundreds of other useful inventions and appliances, are the only excuses that can be offered in extenuation of these egregious epistles.—John W. Wright in St. Louis Republic.

By Rail to Jerusalem.

The British consular agent at Jaffa in his last report on the trade of his district states that a concession for a railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem has been granted by the sultan to Mr. Joseph Navon, an Ottoman subject, for seventy-one years. It is stated that a company has been formed in England and France to carry out the scheme, and that the engineers are soon expected to undertake the work. The carriage road between Jaffa and Jerusalem has been greatly improved. The government sold last year the income from the toll of the road for £2,085, as compared with £1,812 the year before last, which shows an increase in the traffic. The Jewish colonies in Palestine are greatly improving; one of them, which is called Richon le Zion, has planted about 2,000,000 vines, all promising well. The colonists are good laborers; nearly all their land is cultivated. The greater part of them are Turkish subjects, and are all subject to the laws of the country.—London Times.

Hard on the Advertisers.

There are tidings of great joy for the simple minded foreigner traveling upon English railways. When he expects to get to his destination he often finds himself at Pears' soap or Colman's mustard and Beecham's pills. Mr. Sweetenham, M. P., is going to alter all this. He has brought in a bill for the repression of vice and profaneness at railway stations, since it provides that every station should have its name painted upon at least two sign boards, both on the up and on the down platforms. The name is to be painted in plain letters equal in size to the largest letters used in any advertisements displayed within the same station. Moreover, it is forbidden to exhibit any advertisement within ten feet of the station's name as thus notified. The bill comes rather late in the session, but, if necessary, an autumn session ought to be held on purpose to pass it.—St. James' Gazette.

Light Restored the Voice.

A strange circumstance occurred at Rockport, W. Va., in connection with the flood disaster. Miss Sheets, a daughter of James Sheets, lost her voice last winter, and since then had not been able to speak, except in a whisper. The night of the flood the water came up around the house. In attempting to leave the house Miss Sheets stumbled and fell. She was badly frightened, of course, and tried to scream for help. Immediately she recovered her voice, and found that she could speak as well as ever.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

"If a woman is pretty,
To me 'tis no matter,
Be she blonde or brunette,
So she lets me look at her."

An unhealthy woman is rarely, if ever, beautiful. The peculiar diseases to which so many of the sex are subject, are prolific causes of pale sallow faces, blotched with unsightly pimples, dull, lustreless eyes and emaciated forms. Women afflicted, can be permanently cured by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; and with the restoration of health comes that beauty which, combined with good qualities of head and heart, makes women angels of loveliness.

WARRANTED. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, **under a positive guarantee** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. It is a *positive specific* for all those painful disorders, irregularities and weaknesses with which so many women are afflicted.

Copyright, 1888, by WORLD'S DIS. MED. ASS'N.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS

Purely Vegetable!
Perfectly Harmless!

UNEQUALED AS A LIVER PILL.

Smallest, Cheapest, Easiest to take. One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a dose. Cures Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels. 25 cents a vial, by druggists.

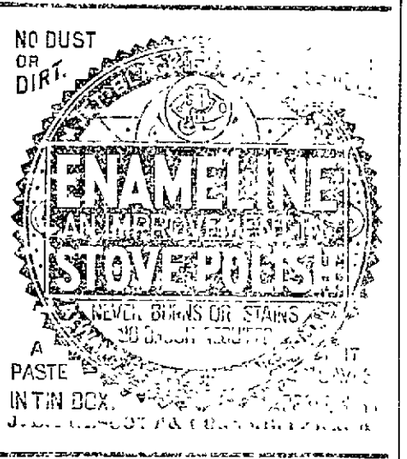
DIETER'S CROWN BAKING POWDER

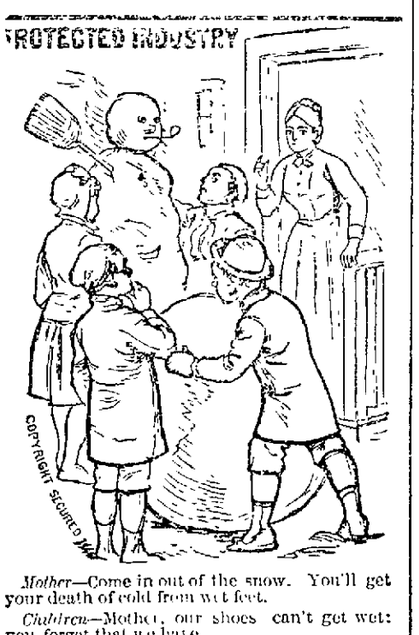
Recommended by the highest medical and chemical authorities, who testify to its absolute purity, wholesomeness and wonderful strength. Every can guaranteed to do the work of any other baking powder costing twice as much. Every can guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded.

1 lb. Can. 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c.

If your dealer does not keep Crown, do not let him persuade you to buy some other he claims to be just as good, but ask him to oblige you by getting

DIETER'S CROWN BAKING POWDER.





Mother—Come in out of the snow. You'll get your death of cold from wet feet.

Children—Mother, our shoes can't get wet; you forget that we have

Wolff's ACME Blacking

on them, and water can't go through.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

The Best Blacking for Men, Women and Children.

WHY! YOUR LIVER IS OUT OF ORDER

You will have SICK HEADACHES, PAINS IN THE SIDE, DYSPEPSIA, POOR APPETITE, feel listless and unable to get through your daily work or social enjoyments. Life will be a burden to you.

DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS

Will cure you, drive the POISON out of your system, and make you strong and well. They cost only 25 cents a box and may save your life. Can be had at any Drug Store.

Beware of COUNTERFEITS made in St. Louis.

IVORY POLISH For the TEETH,

PERFUMES THE BREATH. ASK FOR IT.

FLEMING BROS., - Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. KELLER,
WEST SIDE
LIVERYMAN.

None but safe, sound and good driving horses; none but strong, fine and comfortable carriages; and none but reasonable prices. As a further convenience, outfits will be delivered to any part of the city.

A. KELLER,
Clay Street.

HARDWARE

S. A. Conrad & Co.
MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,
dealers in Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE
Consisting of a fine selection of
COACH TRIMMINGS.
SADDLERY,
CUTLERY
with a large stock of
Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks
Paints, Glass, etc.

TEEPLE'S GALLERY

In the production of Finest and Best Pictures of all Kinds.

Cabinets and Cards,
Groups of Families, from Cabinets up to largest size,
Views of Residences,
Large Reunion Groups and all Out-Door Work.

First-Class Work
of all kinds. Gallery in Warwick Block, over Postoffice.

R. A. PINN
Real Estate Dealer,
Attorney-at-Law,
—AND—
U. S. Pension Att'y

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work, make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.

No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O

At a bargain—A nice little home with 3½ acres of land and good buildings, near Paul's station.

5¼ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward.

Farm of 71¼ acres, 3½ miles south-east Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 18 acres of timber. Terms easy.,

A well improved farm of 67½ acres in Geauga county, O.

Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Hill streets.

Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.

House and lot No. 54 North Mill street.

The Dornecker house on North Mill street.

JOHN H. OGDEN,
UNDERTAKING
In all its Branches.
Side of Canal West Main Street,

John E. Johns
—Agent for—
Reliable American
—AND—
Ohio Fire Insurance Companies.
No. 9 North Erie Street.

HOOKWAY & FOLTZ
Have in stock the largest line of
PIECE GOODS
Ever brought in this city, and on March 1st,
C. L. BIETZ,
Will conduct the cutting department

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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SHIP SIGNALING AT SEA.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE COMING CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON.

The Art of Communicating Between Vessels on the Ocean Has Been Brought Down to a Very Fine Point, and It Will Be Still Further Improved.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—"Practically it is entirely safe to go to sea in a first class steamship of today," said Ensign Blow, of the United States hydrographic office, the other day, "excepting for one thing. The danger of fire is substantially done away with, for the appliances are so perfect that with a large crew there is no difficulty in subduing any conflagration that may start. The ships that are built nowadays will outlive any storm, even a hurricane, and there is no danger of a ship built with compartments sinking from any ordinary leak. The one peril which is not yet avoided is that of collision. Nothing that has yet been contrived enables the most careful navigator to rest free from anxiety on that point."

This utterance is one that is echoed by any and all sea captains who will talk on the subject. They declare that nothing remains to make sea going practically as safe as any land travel excepting to do away with the danger of collision, and it is therefore comforting to know that practical steps have been taken toward solving this important problem. Some time ago the president of the United States issued a circular letter to all the maritime nations of the world, inviting them to send delegates to a convention to be held in Washington for the purpose of considering this very question. England at first refused, and for some time hung back, and, as a matter of course, no conference that should be held without her co-operation would be of any great importance. At length, however, the English government reconsidered the question and appointed her delegates. Nearly all the other nations followed her example, and the conference is to be held in the coming fall.

That it is much needed no one who is at all conversant with maritime matters will question for a moment. The number of vessels actually sunk by collision in the world runs not far from 200 each year, and statistics show that even this large number is increasing from year to year.

The conference will discuss many questions bearing on the subject of safety at sea, but, as is suggested above, their main work will be directed to the use of signals for the purpose of avoiding collisions, that being universally conceded to be the principal danger now encountered by the mariner. They are expected, therefore, to adopt a uniform system of marine signals or other means of plainly indicating the direction in which vessels are moving in fog, mist, falling snow and thick weather, and at night. To their treatment of this subject will be attracted the most public attention.

As a matter of course, in order to avoid bringing his own vessel into collision with another, the master must know where that other is, and at the same time inform the master of the other vessel of his own whereabouts. In the case of derelicts this is manifestly impossible, and consequently the derelict inspires more terror than any other source of peril at sea. It presents the only danger which cannot be foreseen, against which no precaution is adequate. So long as there are ships it is likely that this peril will remain. There seems to be no reason, however, why a system of communication cannot be devised which will enable commanders to inform one another of their whereabouts even in a fog or on the darkest nights. Everybody knows that there is a system now in use among all seamen by which it is intended that this shall be done. Not everybody knows, though, that this system is radically defective and in some cases very inefficient. Manifestly the only way to communicate at sea is by signals to the eye or to the ear. Experiments are constantly being made in the hope of developing the possibility of telegraphing through the water, and it has been claimed that messages have been sent and received in this way. No practically valuable results have yet been attained in this direction, however, though it would be foolish in this day to deny the probability of electricity being the ultimate solution of the whole question.

For the present the only possible reliance is on the perception of the eye and ear, and this is reached in a few ways only. Flags and similar contrivances, such as balls hung like flags, lights, whistles or horns or sirens, guns and bells are the only means in use outside of the system of motions known as "wigwag."

Wigwag is a set of motions to be made by a man in sight, but out of hearing of another man, by which words can be conveyed. The sender stands in as conspicuous a place as possible and holds in one hand, or in each hand, some object like a flag, a cap, a stick, anything he can get, which the eye will readily follow. Swinging this in certain ways he can talk in the Morse alphabet by dots and dashes, while the movements are indicated by certain attitudes arbitrarily settled and agreed upon. This system is officially recognized by the army and navy of the United States and England, and is in use also in the merchant service of both countries. It is simple and efficacious when circumstances allow of the two men seeing each other. In the dark or in a fog, of course, it is useless, though at night and under favorable circumstances communication may be had with lanterns under the system.

Lights, also useless or nearly so in a fog, are the main reliance of the mariner in trying to locate the vessel he may encounter at night. International law fixes the manner in which vessels shall carry these lights, and a penalty of $200 is fixed by act of congress for any violation of the regulations. These rules prescribe that all ocean going steamers and steamers carrying sail shall carry at the foremast head a bright white light of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of five miles, so constructed as to show a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of twenty points of the compass, ten points on each side, or from dead ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side.

In addition to the white light at the masthead, the vessel must carry on the starboard side a green light and on the port side a red light, which must be visible at least two miles, and must show a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of ten points, namely, from dead ahead to two points abaft the beam. These side lights must be screened, so as not to be visible across the bows.

No better arrangement than this has been proposed, but a little reflection will show that this is very inadequate and unsatisfactory. Supposing that on a dark night the master of a vessel sees a red and a white light. He knows that he is looking at the port side of a vessel, but of course he cannot tell how far off she is, nor can he tell whether she is headed almost directly toward his own ship or whether she is actually traveling away from him.

Similar regulations are applied to the cases of other vessels, so that, according as the lookout sees white lights, red lights or green lights, he can judge whether he is encountering an ocean going steamer, a towing steamer, a vessel laying telegraphic cable, a sailing vessel, a pilot vessel, or some small craft. Flare lights are also used at intervals by certain vessels, but in actual practice it is found that even when the regulations are strictly followed, as they generally are, mistakes are often made by the observer.

These international regulations also prescribe that in case of fog, steam vessels under way shall sound a steam whistle at intervals of not more than one minute. Sail vessels under way must sound a fog horn at intervals of not more than five minutes, and steam and sail vessels not under way must sound a bell at intervals of not more than five minutes. Other craft, such as a canal boat or a raft, must sound a fog horn or some equivalent signal, which must make a sound equal to a steam whistle, at intervals of not more than two minutes. This is of course a measurable protection from the danger of collision, but as a matter of fact experience shows that these noises do not tell the listener how far off is the vessel signaling, nor, if the fog is heavy, in what direction she is.

Signals of various kinds may be and are given by long and short blasts of the whistle. The only ones prescribed in the rules quoted, aside from the fog signals just specified, are one, two and three short blasts. The first means, "I am directing my course to starboard;" the second, "I am directing my course to port," and the third, "I am going full speed, astern." The use of these signals is optional, but the regulations say that if they are used, the vessel's course must be in accordance with the signal made. Nevertheless a custom obtains with many commanders of using three blasts to mean, "I am towing something."

Guns and rockets are also used as signals, but, excepting in the navy under special circumstances, they are signals of distress and are not used otherwise.

Such, in outline, is the only system known by which the master of a vessel can learn the facts on which depend the safety of his ship, and possibly the lives of all on board. That it falls far short of the requirements of modern commerce goes without saying, even in the comprehension of the landsmen, and among seamen the wonder is, not that a world's conference is now to be held, but that it was not held many years ago. For not only has the danger long been realized, but various intelligent and well directed efforts have been made to provide the remedy.

Quite a number of years ago Capt. Griffin, of the Pacific Mail steamship service, who had given much study to the question, prepared an elaborate (possibly too elaborate, though it was simple, too) code of signals, which he offered to the world for universal adoption. For it is evident that any code, to be of use to any one, must be understood and followed by all. His plan was studied and favorably received by many shipmasters, but nothing was done toward the adoption of it.

Later—it was about 1880—Capt. Barker, of the United States, prepared another code which was still more favorably received. It was investigated by some of the great transatlantic companies whose experts approved it. It was laid before the British admiralty and board of trade, and by both those bodies was favorably considered. Still nothing was done until by act of congress in 1885 the president was empowered to call the present conference.

As a matter of course, no intelligent captain is without his own ideas of what should be done to improve the system, and as the conference will invite suggestions, it is likely that many wise and possibly some crude ideas will be presented for their consideration. Some suggestions, however, have been made by mariners who stand high in their profession, and seem well worthy of adoption.

It is noticeable that all insist on the code being made as simple as possible. There is no time for anything but the barest minimum of signals when a collision is imminent. It is suggested that eight distinct signals of some sort seem indispensable—one for each fourth point of the compass—N., N. E., E., S. E., S., S. W., W. and N. W. Further suggestions are that there should be a standard of power for the whistles, hours, etc. Whistles are made that can be heard eight miles, but many are in use that cannot be heard more than two miles. It is also urged that the intervals between signals in case of fogs should be made less, that the whistle should be placed at the bow of a vessel, where its wave sounds will carry best, and that the regulation about "reduced speed," if it is retained, should be made more definite. By the present code the speed is not prescribed. FALES-CURTIS.

LOOKS LIKE A FAKE.

C. D. Graham and His Little Barrel Make a Successful Trip Over the Horse Shoe Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 2.—Very early this morning it was reported on the street that C. D. Graham had made his long contemplated trip over the Horse Shoe Falls. Less than a dozen are willing to testify that the trip was squarely made, while the barrel, which could be seen in the eddy below the falls, where a boat could hardly reach, is offered as evidence. Graham, who is in bed at Horne's hotel, and some of the party who claim to have seen the trip, tell the story as follows: The barrel, which is the one in which he made his trip through the whirlpool rapids last Sunday, was taken across the bridge about 3 o'clock Sunday morning and launched just below Chippewa creek. Considerable work had been done on the barrel since last Sunday in the way of padding, etc. Two sand bags had also been strapped to the bottom on the inside. The barrel was towed out into the river by Garry Staley and Andrew Hern, reputable citizens of Niagara Falls. The manhole was packed to make it water tight and when the cover was shut down it was fastened on the inside and two bars placed over it and secured by a spring lock.

The Barrel Cut Loose.

At 6:45 the barrel was cut loose and after taking a passage similar to the one of two weeks ago was seen to pass over the falls about 200 feet from the shore at 7:10 o'clock. It was out of sight a little over a minute and came out from under the falls right side up and drifted into one of the eddies. Elmer Jones, an expert swimmer, swam out and brought in one of the lines attached and with the assistance of Mr. Cahill pulled the craft ashore, when it was opened about 7:35 o'clock, having been closed about fifty minutes.

What Graham Says of His Trip:

"The ride through the rapids is as nothing compared with it. The rapids before reaching the brink and which look so small from the shore are not at all pleasant. I could not realize just when I reached the brink, for it seemed as though I must have been dazed, but I experienced the falling sensation and knew I was going feet first. The noise no man will ever be able to describe. I realized nothing after that until something struck the barrel and I could hear some one call out, 'Graham, are you alive?' I had hardly strength to answer back and not enough to undo the fastening on the inside, so I begged them to break the barrel to pieces and get me out, but they only broke off the man-hole cover.

"I have got all I ever want out of Niagara Falls and I don't think I ever want to hear them roar again."

Several flesh bruises were shown, and a physician has attended him.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A Young Indianapolis Physician Found Dead in Bed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—Dr. Ferre, one of the most prominent young physicians in the city, was found dead in his room Sunday morning. He was drinking heavily Saturday night and before going to his room entered the dispensary office and took a glass of whisky. Sunday morning the woman who takes care of his room found Ferre dead and a Miss Waldron, of this city, standing over him. She said she had returned to the city the night before from Green Castle and had given Ferre her check, asking that he have her baggage sent up to her. Sunday morning she had called at the office and found him dead. Whether it is a case of suicide or not will be developed by the coroner's inquest to-day. Ferre was engaged to be married, but his mother objected to the match and this is said to have preyed upon his mind.

Forty Shots Exchanged.

ROCKY FORD, Col., Sept. 2.—A feud growing out of a law suit Saturday night resulted in a shooting affray here, in which Cattle Inspector Joe Wyatt, United States Marshal Maxwell, of Pueblo, John Miller and several others took part. Miller received a shot in the groin and another shot which broke his right leg. After he had fallen Miller shot Wyatt in the neck with a Winchester rifle. Ike Freshour, an innocent spectator, received a serious wound in the shoulder. There had been bad blood for a long time between Wyatt and the Miller boys, who are old residents of La Junata. About forty shots were fired during the scrimmage. All the participants were arrested.

She Used a Razor.

YOUNGSTOWN, Sept. 2.—During the temporary absence of the family Sunday morning from the house Mrs. F. T. Jeannott went into an upper room in her residence and ended her life with a razor. When found by Mr. Jeannott she was lying upon the floor in a pool of blood with life extinct, and grasped tightly in her right hand was the instrument. Nothing was found in explanation of the deed. She has been in ill health for a long time and the coroner rendered a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane. Mr. Jeannott is the oldest jeweler in the city and has the sympathy of many friends in his sad bereavement.

A White Woman Outraged.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 2.—Mrs. Lizzie Herrington, a highly respectable white woman, who is in delicate health, was outraged at Fort Payne, Friday night, by a negro who awakened her from sleep and threatened to kill her if she made any outcry. She was unable to defend herself and after committing the crime the negro escaped. Fort Payne is the New England town in DeKalb county.

Boulanger Will Submit to Arrest.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Nineteenth Century announces that Boulanger has decided to submit to arrest during the week preceding the coming elections. He will, however, take every precaution to avoid being seized by the authorities before his arrival in Paris.

A Norwegian Suicides.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 2.—Benjamin Relling, a Norwegian, aged 29 years, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself in the head. Relling was engaged in business at Tacoma and came here only a few days ago.

Death from Typhoid Fever.

WINCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 1.—Fred. Nichols, who, while in delirium caused by typhoid fever, shot his nurse, Mrs. A. D. Smith, some time ago, died last night. He was 27 years old and leaves a widow and one son.

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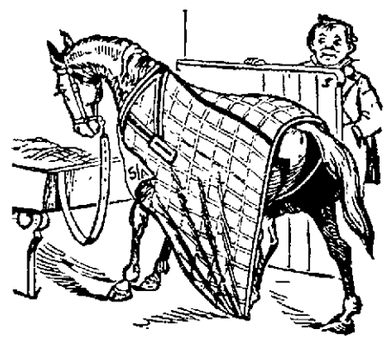

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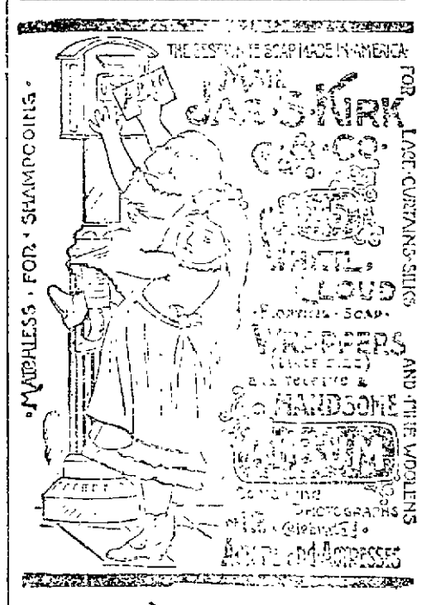

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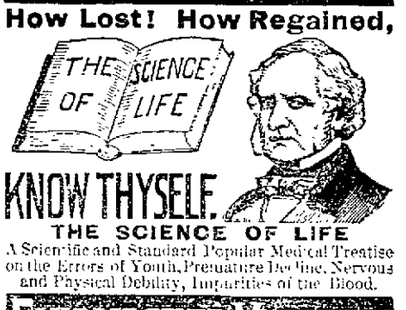

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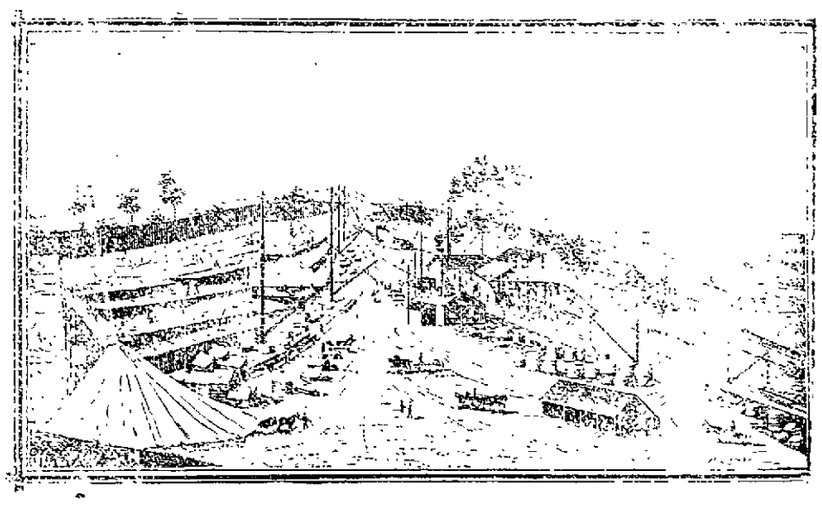
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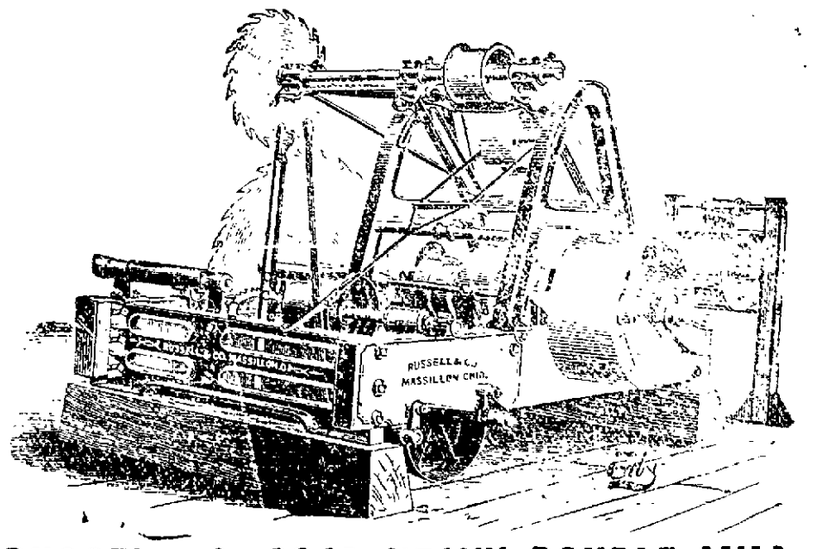

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CORRESPONDENCE.

IN BONNIE SCOTLAND.

WILLIAM G. MILLER ON HIS NATIVE HEATH.

He Secures the Scenes of His Childhood, and in Edinburg Sees the Sights Celebrated in Verse and Song.

INVERNESS, SCOTLAND, Aug. 23.

My last letter was mailed from Liverpool, England, shortly before the departure of Mr. Forrest on which I arrived at our destination but getting a late train from there at midnight, we got to Hollystown at 6 o'clock the next morning, where I parted with Mr. Forrest, meeting with a three miles of his journey's end. He was in the best of health and spirits. On arriving at my father's, I found him in poor health, yet as well as I expected to see him. I did not recognize him or any of my brothers or sisters nor did they recognize me knowing that I was coming they were looking for me, but as is generally the case, just when they didn't look I got there. As to the sensation one feels at meeting under such circumstances—well, I do not care to pass through the same again. I am afraid of the time coming when I must go back to my family in the "land of the free," for the parting this time will be the last farewell.

After a day's rest I started on my travels through the town of Edinburg to see places of note. This is the capital of Scotland and has a population of about 300,000. In company with relatives I traveled out of and on street cars for four hours, visiting the old and romantic part of the city, for there is an ancient and modern town combined here. It is full of interest to all those who appreciate Scotch or English literature.

It has long been known for its university, where students come over from the United States to finish their education. Its medical college, where the best skill can be had that can be found anywhere in the world, and its libraries, museums, book and paper publishing houses cannot be surpassed anywhere.

We went out to Arthur's seat visiting Hollyrood palace and chapel, places of note in Scotch history, and coming around to the Castle Hill I saw the beautiful monument erected by the people of Edinburg to the memory of Robert Burns, Scotland's greatest poet. There is also a fine monument here to Sir Walter Scott. Of course we visited the castle where is kept the crown jewels and royalty is so fond of. We had a guide to show us around and of course saw "Mons Meg," the great cannon and delivered the keys of the castle to the English by firing them down Princes street. The castle stands on very prominent rock 382 feet above the level of the sea. There is a Highland regiment, the 78th, stationed here at present. They are fine looking men. It would be a sight to see for an American to see the soldiers going around in their knee and kilts, and their knees bare. We also went to the oath drab, where Jenny Geddes shied her stool at the dean for saying in order to meet the Covenanters, his service not pleasing her, he being that he had turned over to the English church.

The Scotch people look with a jealous eye upon the crown and regret that our country, and have paid dear many a time. To abolish the aristocracy to hold it, and the man who would talk lightly of it would get into bad company very easily. Still one thing is certain, that Scotland will never be a kingdom of itself again, and as I am aside in talking to Americans, I think it would be better to annex them into something else and divide them among the poor of whom there are a great many here.

There are many schools here for the deaf and blind, orphans and other unhappy people among humanity. Having an invitation to go to the Dean Orphans Home, I called there and was taken in charge for the day. They are having a vacation now. They keep from 80 to 100 orphans there, whom they educate, clothe and feed, for they all stay in the house until they are 14 years of age. I was told by the governess that an amendment to the educational act of Scotland has done away with those schools, that the children must attend the common schools of the country, that relatives of the children or any one adopting them can have the government grant for keeping them that is now allowed them at the home. This law applies to all orphan schools in Scotland, and all such property will be sold. They are allowed three years to make such sales and prepare for the change. The trustees of these schools are contesting the law, believing that their school does not come under the act, but the governess tells me they have little hopes of gaining their point. WILLIAM G. MILLER.

Navarre

Mrs. Marsh, who has been visiting with Oak Harbor friends, returned home last Friday.

Mr. Foley Featheringham, of Massillon, a former resident of this place, was visiting relatives here last Saturday.

The Rev. R. Watson delivered his last sermon here until after conference.

The post office was moved to the new quarters last Saturday night. The place it now occupies is a much better place than where it was.

Mr. I. H. Thomas, of this place, left on Monday morning for New York city, where he will attend a course of lectures at the American Institute of Pharmacy.

Miss Jennie Heintzleman, who has been visiting with her parents at this place for the past week, returned to Akron Monday.

Mr. Jasper Ross moved his family to Akron Tuesday, he having secured a position at the large Schumacher mill.

Over 100 attended the Toledo and Presque Isle excursion Thursday, from this place.

Miss Lida Reed, of Massillon, is the guest of Miss Bertha Miller.

Miss Ada Barnett, of Canton, is visiting with Miss Lida Ekroate.

Mr. G. F. Downey who has been spending his vacation at home has again returned to his studies at the U. B. Seminary, Dayton, O.

Mr. J. J. Fohl attended the funeral of the Rev. A. R. Bower, at Wilmot, Monday.

The carpenters commenced work on the new trestle work connecting the Wheeling and Connellsville roads.

Mrs. Funk, of Akron, is the guest of Mrs R. Watson.

Mrs G. H Cress is on the sick list this week.

West Brookfield.

Mrs. Hannah Lyons is seriously ill.

Dwight Ralston has accepted a position as engineer at Cottage Grove. His family will remove there soon.

Cards have been received from Dayton, O., announcing the marriage of Miss Clara Ralston, formerly of this place, to Mr. Dan Wilson, of Dayton, on the evening of September 4. They will receive the congratulations of Miss Ralston's numerous friends here.

Work has been commenced on Sylvester Higard's new residence.

Everybody and his wife attended the Crystal Springs picnic Saturday.

The contract for the new Catholic school house was let Wednesday, September 4. Work will be commenced at once.

Every teacher residing in Tuscarawas township, or teaching in it, but three, were present at the teachers' institute held at Massillon last week. This speaks well for our teachers, but does not speak well for those who did not attend. Tuscarawas township has the reputation of having the best schools in the county, and it is due to them that she has.

The public schools will begin their annual session next Monday, the 9th, with J. H. Fisher, Miss Jessie McIsaac and Miss Nettie Miller in charge.

Daniel Basler and Joseph Fiegenschuh left Tuesday for Colorado to engage in mining.

John L. Smith, formerly of this place now of Cleveland, spent a few hours here, last Sunday with acquaintances.

Hon. Wm. M. Speck and family, of Ravenna, Garfield county Kansas are visiting relatives here. They intend to remain here about a month. They are looking well and speak well of the great West, especially Kansas.

The Tuscarawas town ship board of election met at this place Monday the 2nd. The board purchased seats for district No. 11. Adopted rules for the government of the schools, and a course of study for the use of the schools, besides transacting routine business.

Mr. M. L. Miller with his son Harvey left for Springfield, O., to arrange for his sons education at Wittenberg college. Harvey is one of our bright boys and will make his mark in the near future.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fisher jr. Sunday, August 25, 1889, a daughter.

Benjamin Jones has disappeared. He has been gone nearly three weeks. Ben's father is a salesman employed by Hess, Snyder & Co., of Massillon. Mr. Jones is on the road the greater portion of his time. He left the management of affairs on Ben's care. Ben has been living pretty fast at his father's expense and upon his return on arrival at home Ben concluded to flee from an angry father's wrath. Ben is a bright boy and his leaving the straight path may be attributed to the reading of trashy literature.

Chapman.

Mrs T. Jefferson Morgan and daughters are visiting friends in Youngstown and attending the fair.

Mrs Jonathan Head received severe injuries by being thrown out of a buggy one day last week, which have run turned in to bring fever. Considering the advanced age of the old lady, serious results are entertained.

The home of the late Mrs. Johnson Pollock was sold on Saturday to Joseph Griffiths for $125.

Base ball is now all the go. The Mountain Stars played a Massillon nine last saturday, resulting in a score of 19 to 7. A $10 forfeit was put up for a Stark game to take place at Massillon on Saturday, between a picked nine of Massillon and the Mountain Stars.

The North Lawrence boys, after great efforts in different ways, have at last succeeded in winning $25 from the Hill boys and now refuse to play again.

Our mines are now being crowded with orders that cannot be filled, owing to the scarcity of mules.

The Keller shaft has made the best summer run of any mine in this vicinity since "Adam wore short clothes."

The Youngstown mine is advertising for men—something which has not occurred for years.

We are informed that four copies of the report of the state inspector of mines have been sent to the Hill. When we consider the promptness and generosity of the inspector in this connection we are compelled to say thank you. One very noticeable feature of the report is that we are not allowed to know the expenditures of the department as formerly published in the report.

It is not generally known among miners, that President McBride declined the position that W. T. Lewis is filling in the Scripps' League.

Dalton.

Mr. Mack Grant was home from Massfield over Sunday.

The Rev. L. M. Snyder, of Spencer was home on a visit to his parents.

Mr. W. S. Cook, who has been appointed deputy revenue collector, left on Monday to get instruction, and will assume control of the office soon.

Misses Nettie and May Welty returned Monday after an extended visit in Stark county near Beech City and Bolivar.

Schools opened Monday with the following corps of teachers: Supt. H. H. Cully; secondary, Miss Ida McElhinney; A and B primary, Miss Iva Welty; C and D primary, Miss Alice Cully. The only drawback is that we have not sufficient room for the teachers.

J. M. Fisens and Tilden Welty were down near Sandyville, last week selling a Birdsell clover huller to Mr. J. E Sillert.

Alfred Bowers, a young miner living at East Greenville was dangerously hurt at Pocock's mine; while he was bearing in under his coal it broke loose and almost a ton fell on him, cutting several ugly gashes in his head and breast. Dr. J. F. Gardner reports his recovery very doubtful as he is also hurt internally. Your scribe was to see him this morning and found him in bad shape.

September 4, 1889.

Economy and strength are peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, the only medicine of which "100 Doses One Dollar" is true.

OVER THE OCEAN.

THE AMERICAN VS. THE EUROPEAN SUNDAY.

Mr. Joseph Corns Moralizes Somewhat on a Problem of the Hour, and Advises the Study of Colloquial French.

LONDON, ENG., August 12, 1889.

We are now very comfortably located in the great metropolis, and have been since our return, after taking in some of principal points of interest. Time will not permit of our visiting many of the places that it would be well to visit. We are all well pleased with our journey so far, and if I was asked for advice in regard to the needs of the traveller on the continent or in Italy—those countries where English is very little used or heard—it would be to learn some French. In a trip for sight seeing guides, cabbies and waiters will be your constant worshippers, who know and care more for your francs than your French. In regard to money if you have not the coin of the country by all means take French gold or silver—gold of any country is par. The mark is passable, but in many places it will not be taken for more than a franc, you losing the difference.

A word to our prohibition friends: I like many others, have been taught to believe that the water in Italy and the continent is bad unsafe for strangers and to be let religiously alone. I do not hesitate in saying that the large cities in these countries are supplied with more and better water than we have in many of the large cities of our country. And when people advise the drinking of wine, giving as a reason that the water is unfit for use, it is simply a mistake. I have not found one city in which the water was not good and I drank it as freely as at home. Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Cincinnati supplies, to my knowledge, are not at all to be compared to it. Boston and New York are not better. I believe many quiet their consciences here and swallow wine they would not at home.

A prohibition party would have a big task in this corner of the world, and the church has on hand a much larger one. It is to be hoped and prayed that our country may not get to be so indifferent to the observance of the Sabbath as in many of those countries. I cannot think that it will be best for the stability of our institutions, or the life of the union. It is the very bad morals that are substituted for the American ideas of the Christian Sabbath, as we have practised them and learned them in our earlier days, that are to be decided. The question is not can the people decide, as a whole as need without the strict observance of the Sabbath, as with, but it is, will they be? And what does our experience teach us in that direction? The more I have seen the more I believe we, as Americans should guard against anything that might have the least influence in the direction of a weak government, superintended by the great variety of opinions in regard to what should be the character of the laws governing the Sabbath.

We see already that the old laws and views fifty years ago are to some extent ignored. I am not now speaking of the old Puritanic notions of worshipping and attendance upon church service, though we may be treading upon debatable grounds; but what are our laws and customs, and do we wish to have them continued or abandoned for those who seem to sanction the customs of those countries that seem to prevail both north and south of Great Britain? I don't see why that question may not yet be as troublesome as the old institution of slavery.

In short, if ever our government should be dismembered through dissentions on moral questions, then it will not be difficult to see what will be needed in the way of standing armies and all the paraphernalia now continued in Europe. It may be said that we should not run ahead to borrow trouble; perhaps we had better do that than run to get away from it some time in the future. To conclude this paper I will say, give me the American Sabbath as I have learned it instead of the semblance of it on the continent that I have seen.

J. C.

Grove City.

The mine is working nearly every day.

Farmers will commence to sow wheat this week.

John Bell and Martha Rogers, of Chapman, spent Sunday with Mrs. R. Bash.

The entries at the Pigeon Run mine have struck a good top and are working in a five foot vein of coal after having been driven one hundred yards. This was six weeks before expected. The mine has worked every day for the past three weeks drawing pillars.

How's This.

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

E. H. VAN HOUSEN, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

A Cure for Paralysis.

Frank Cornelius of Purcell, Ind. Ter., says: "I induced Mr. Pinson, whose wife had paralysis in the face, to buy a bottle of Chamberlin's Pain Balm. To their great surprise before the bottle had all been used she was a great deal better. Her face had been drawn to one side; but the Pain Balm relieved all pain and soreness, and the mouth assumed its natural shape." It is also a certain cure for rheumatism, lame back sprains, swellings and lameness. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister Druggists.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. D., 181 Pearl street, New York.

T. Granger Stewart, M. D., F. R. S. E., ordinary physician to H. M., the Queen, in Scotland; prosessor of practice of physic in the University of Edinburg, writes of Bright's disease as follows: "Catarrh of the intestines also occasionally occurs, sometimes producing an exhausting diarrhœa." Warner's Safe Cure cures the diarrhœa by first removing the cause.

For many years Mr. B. F. Thompson, of Des Moines, Iowa, was severely afflicted with chronic diarrhœa. He says: "At times it was very severe; so much so, that I feared it would end my life. About seven years ago I chanced to procure a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. It gave me prompt relief, and I believe cured me permanently, as I now eat or drink without harm anything I please." I have also used it in my family with the best results. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister, Druggists, Massillon, O.

Remarkable Nerve.

The early history of America is full of instances of men having great nerve. But we are rapidly becoming the most nervous people on earth. The recent increase in insanity, epileptic fits, headache, backache, neuralgia, sleeplessness, nervousness, dyspepsia, fluttering of the heart, point to an early decay of the race unless the tendency is checked. Nothing will cure these diseases like Dr. Miles' Nervine, warranted to contain neither opium nor morphine. Sample bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Don't fail to try it.

Dr. Wm. Roberts, professor of medicine in the Owen's College, Manchester, Eng., in writing of Bright's disease says: "The blood becomes speedily deteriorated by the unnatural drain through the kidneys. It becomes more watery and poorer in albumen, while urea, uric acid and the extractives are unduly accumulated in it." Warner's Safe Cure will restore the kidneys to a healthy condition and purify the blood.

Legal Notice.

S. A. Conrad & Co., plaintiffs, vs. The Tippecanoe Stone Co., deft's.

Before Wm. S. S. Rogers, J. P., of Perry township, Stark county, Ohio.

On the 6th day of August, A. D., 1889, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action, for the sum of two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and seventy-five cents, ($299.75).

S. A. CONRAD & CO.

By R. W. McCaughey, Attorney.

MASSILLON, August 26, 1889.

Spangler & Co

HATTERS.

Are now showing the latest in Hats, Caps, Ties, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Suspenders, Kerchiefs, Underwear, Hosiery, Umbrellas and one of the finest and Largest Lines of Children's Fancy Caps ever seen. We respectfully invite you to call and inspect the new goods.

Special Annoucement

Jos. Horn & Co

PENN AVE. STORES.

Our fall importations of New Goods in Silks, Velvets, Plushes, and Dress Goods

Are coming in every day.

You can travel all over this country and not find an assortment that will surpass ours in variety and quality and reasonable prices,

The early buyers are never disappointed: late ones often are.

Many of these dress fabrics we will not have in stock again this season; by delaying to send for samples you may miss a satisfactory selection.

Our sales early in the season are always very large, as buyers like to purchase from a complete stock.

September is the best month to buy dress Goods and here is the best place.

Samples sent and orders for goods filled the same day they are received.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

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Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. 25 and 50 cent boxes for sale by

For sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Ohio.

TAXATION.

AMENDMENT NO. 1.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That a proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1889, to amend section 2, of Article XII, of the Constitution of the State of Ohio, so that it shall read as follows

ARTICLE XII.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall provide for the raising of revenue for the support of the state and local governments; but taxes shall be uniform on the same class of subjects. Burying grounds, public school-houses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property to an amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual, may, by general laws, be exempted from taxation; and the value of all property so exempted shall, from time to time, be ascertained and published, as may be directed by law.

SECTION 2. At such election those electors desiring to vote for such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words "Taxation Amendment—Yes," and those opposed to such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words "Taxation Amendment—No."

SECTION 3. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January, 1890.

ELBERT L. LAMPSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THEO. F. DAVIS,
President pro tem. of the Senate.

Adopted April 9, 1889.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO, } OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }

I, Daniel J. Ryan, secretary of state of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1889, taken from the original rolls filed in this office.

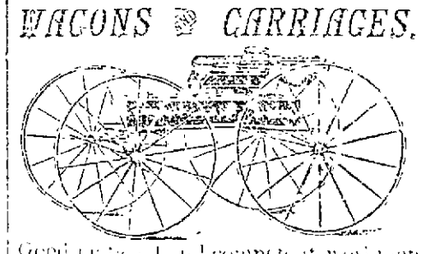
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, at Columbus, the 16th day of April A. D. 1889.

[SEAL] DANIEL J. RYAN,
Secretary of State.

Perry H. Young,

—MAKER OF—

WAGONS & CARRIAGES.



Good work and prompt workmen. Repairing skillfully and reasonably done.

Erie Street, Massillon.

B. & B.

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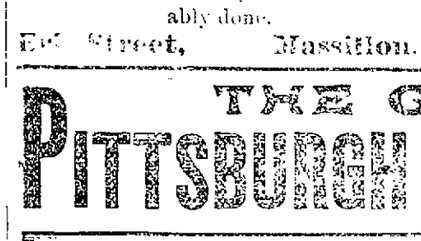

FOR RENT—Store room, No 2 East Main St., in Beatty's Block. Inquire of H. Beatty, 25 E. Main street. 9 3t

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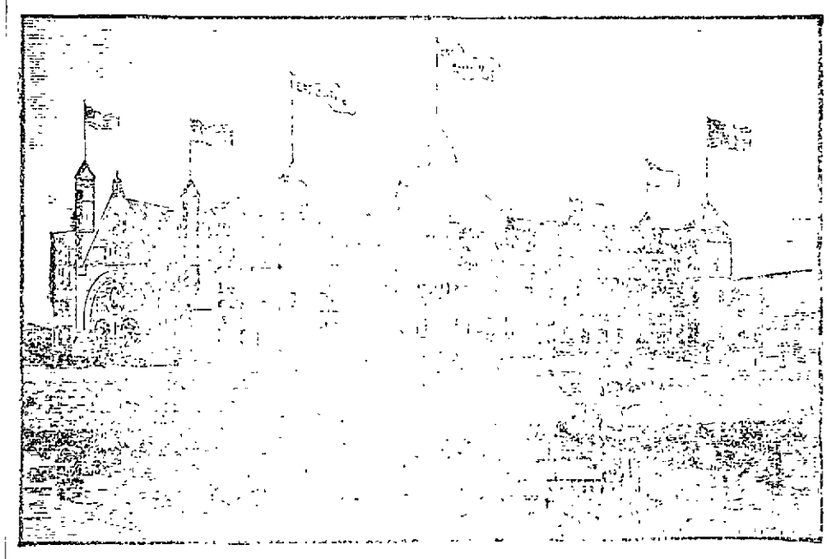

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4

AT 8 P. M., CONTINUING UNTIL

SATURDAY, OCT. 19TH, 1889.

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

Admissions:—Adults, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents.

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Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Bees and Dogs.

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With all the facts concerning the various Breeds and their Characteristics, Breaking, Training, Sheltering, Buying, Selling, Profitable Use, and General Care: embracing all the Diseases to which they are subject—the Causes: How to Know, and What to Do, given in Plain, Simple Language, free from Technicalities, but Scientifically Correct: and with Directions that are Easily Understood, Easily Applied, and Remedies that are within the reach of the People: giving the Most Recent Approved, and Humane Methods for the Preservation and Care of Stock, the Prevention of Disease, and Restoration to Health

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